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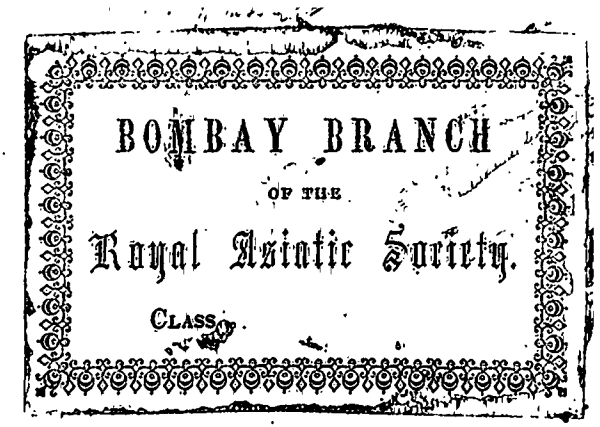

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A

BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

ENGLAND,

BY

THE REV. JAMES GRANGER:

ILLUSTRATED

WITH PORTRAITS.

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VOL. , PART

LONDON:

PRINTED BY G. SMEETON, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

1812.

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Sir William Curtius.

Published by W. Richardson. Castle Street Leicester Fields.

"SIR PHILIP PERCEVAL, Knt. register of "the court of wards*, and one of the most ho- "nourable privy-council to Charles I. born 1559, "died 1647;" *Ant. Vandyck p. C. Lempriere del. W. Hen. Toms sc.* 1738. *Engraved for lord Egmont's "History of the House of Yvery."*

Sir PHILIP PERCEVAL, &c. *Faber f.* 1743, 8*vo. mezz. engraved for the same book.*

Sir Philip Perceval, who, in the early part of his life, was too easily swayed by his passions, became afterwards a man of a sedate and amiable character. He was a friend of virtue, and a lover of his country. He plunged deeply in business, and approved himself an able man in the management of his private affairs, and in every part of his conduct with regard to the public. He at first sided with the king, but shortly after, from what appeared to him honourable motives, warmly attached himself to the parliament. He appears to have had no connections with the independent party. He died the 10th of November, 1647, of a fever, occasioned by his perturbation of mind, from the prospect of those miseries which he apprehended would soon fall upon himself and his country. The parliament, then sitting, though his enemies, buried him at their own expence; and the celebrated primate Usher preached his funeral sermon.

WILHELMUS CURTIUS, Eques, Baronettus, a M. Britanniarum Rege, per 19 Annos continuos, in Germania, Prolegatus. *M. H. M. Rosa p. Thelott fecit. whiskers, grey hair.*

* In Ireland.

WILLIAM TRUMBULL, Esq. agent at the court of Brussels, for Charles I. See the former reign *.

" D. BALTHAZAR GERBERIUS, Eques Au-
" ratus, primus, post renovationem Fœderis cum
" Hispaniarum rege, anno 1630, a potentissimo et
" serenissimo Carolo, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ,
" et Hiberniæ rege, Bruxellas prolegatus; Ao. 1631,
" *Æt.* 42, 1634;" *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sh.*

The late prince of Wales had the family of Gerbier, a fine original, by Vandyck, which had successively passed under the names of several English families, but was, at last, ascertained by Vertue, with this, and another portrait †. The picture is still in the late prince's collection, and has been engraved from a drawing of Edwards, by Walker, in a large sheet. Sir Samson Gideon has a painting of the same family, but different.

Balthazar Gerbier, a native of Antwerp, came into England in the late reign. He attended the king, when prince of Wales, and the duke of Buckingham, into Spain; and was secretly an agent in the treaty of marriage with the infanta, though he only appeared in the character of a painter. In 1638, Charles conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and afterwards employed him at the court of Brussels, where he was resident several years. See more of him in the Class of ARTISTS.

MEM-

* It appears from the monumental inscription in the church of Easthamstead, in Berkshire, that he was grandfather to Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr Pope.

† " Anecdotes of Painting," II. p. 00, 67, 2d edit.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

EDWARD HYDE, Esq. afterwards Sir Edward Hyde, and earl of Clarendon, a distinguished member of the house of Commons. The heads of him belong to the reign of CHARLES II.

We see, in the instance of the celebrated person before us, as well as in many others, that the exertion of genius depends more upon chance or opportunity, than upon nature itself. The divisions and distractions of his country called forth the talents of this excellent man. He had a principal share as a speaker, a writer, and an actor, in the transactions of this reign; and was thereby qualified to enrich the world with one of the best histories it ever saw.

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Bower p. Glover f.* 8*vo.*

JOHANNES PYM, Edelman, &c. *Bower p. Copied from Glover.*

Maistre PIN, (Pym) &c: *in a fur gown;* 4*to. A scarce and curious print.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Houbraken sc. In the possession of Thomas Hales, Esq: Illust. Head.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Hollar f. small oval.*

JOHN PYM, Esq. *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

John Pym, Esq. member for Tavestock in Devonshire, was the greatest leader of the house of commons in the long parliament. He was a remarkable instance of what strength of parts and force of eloquence could effect. He was commonly called "King Pym," and seemed alone capable of overturning the throne. His personal weight was superior to authority; but he was thought by many to have made a very ill use of

his power. His intent was to reform, not to abolish the government; but he was a principal engine in bringing about a revolution which he never intended, and which he did not live to see. He died of an imposthume in his bowels *, the eighth of December, 1643. His excessive application to public affairs, is supposed to have hastened his death.

JOHANNES HAMPDEN, vindex libertatis; *Audran sc. De picta tabella apud virum illustrem Richardum Ellys baronettum; h. sh. In Peck's "Life of Milton."*

JOHN HAMDEN, *in armour; Houbraken sc.* 1740; *Illust. Head.*

This is not from the same picture † as the above, which represents him younger.

JOHN HAMDEN, Esq. *M. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

John Hamden received the honourable appellation of patriot Hamden, for his spirited and judicious defence of the laws and liberties of his country, in opposition to the illegal and oppressive tax of ship-money. He argued the case with the judges for twelve days together, in the exchequer chamber, and had more reason to triumph, from his superiority in the argument, than the crown had from its victory in the cause. He had the command of a regiment of foot in the civil war, and received his death's wound,

* Birch's "Lives of Illuſt. Perſons," p. 80. Lord Clarendon, and the author of the "Mercurius Ruſticus," ſay, that he died of the Morbus pediculoſus.

† It does not appear, that there is any authentic picture of Hamden. Sir Richard Ellys is ſaid to have bought an old painting at a ſtall, and called it by his name. The late Mr Hollis told me that he has made particular enquiry after a genuine portrait of him, to have it engraved, and that he could never find an undoubted original.

JOHN HAMPDEN

Published by Harrison 1st May 1. 1795.

JOHN HAMPDEN.

TO all who deem themselves patriots, and to many who are really so, the name of Hampden is dear. He was descended from the very ancient and reputable family of that name, at Hampden, in Buckinghamshire; but was born at London, in the year 1594. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to Magdalen College, Oxford; from whence, without taking any degree, he returned to London, where he studied the law in one of our inns of court, and made considerable progress, as he had before done at the university.

In the second parliament of Charles I. which met at Westminster in 1626, he was a member of the House of Commons, as well as in two succeeding ones. But he attained to no peculiar celebrity till 1636; when he excited universal attention, and very general applause, by a solemn trial in the King's Bench, on his refusing to pay the ship-money. It is chiefly with a reference to this circumstance, that the poet Gray, in his beautiful Elegy written in a Country Church-yard, introduces the name of Hampden—

> "Some village Hampden, that with dauntless breast,
> "The little tyrant of his fields withstood."

Through the whole of this most popular cause, Clarendon acknowledges, that he conducted himself with such singular temper and modesty, that he actually obtained more credit and advantage by losing it, than the King did service by gaining it.

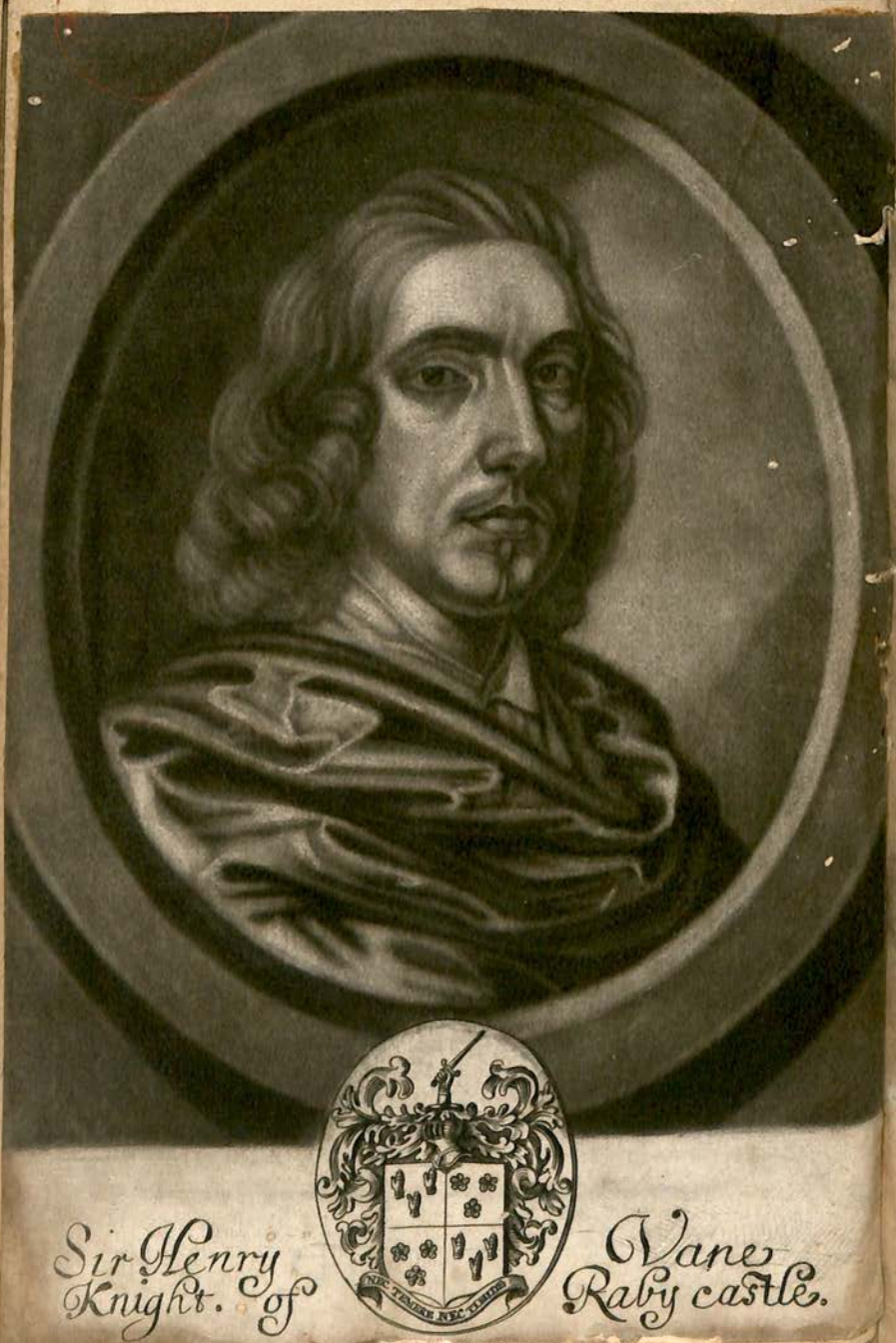
It is to be remembered, that he was a kinsman of Oliver Cromwell whose aunt his father had married; and, from this period, he rapidly rose to be one of the most popular men in the nation. He was a principal leader in the long parliament; and the eyes of all were directed to him, as the father of his country, and the man who must steer the state vessel amidst the tempests and rocks by which it was menaced.

After holding the chief direction of his party in parliament, against the king, he took up arms in the same cause, and was one of the first who began hostilities at the Brill, a garrison of the king's, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, about five miles from Oxford.

Hampden, who took the command of a regiment, under the Earl of Essex, signalized himself by the display of great skill and valour; but he was early cut off, by a mortal wound, which he received in a skirmish with Prince Rupert, at Chalgrove Field, Oxfordshire, June 18, 1643. A brace of bullets were shot into his shoulder, which had broken the bone; and, after languishing till the 24th, he died in great agony.

It has been observed, that the spot on which Hampden met his fate, was the same where he had commenced the war by attacking the king's troops.

Sr. HENRY VANE.



Sir Henry Vane
Knight. of Raby castle.

wound, bravely fighting, in Chalgrave field, in Oxfordshire. He was regarded by his friends as a martyr to liberty. Baxter has therefore placed him with the saints in heaven *, and lord Cobham with the worthies in his Elysium at Stow †. His patriotism has been suspected; and indeed it appears not to have been without ambition; but patriotism it undoubtedly was ‡. *Ob.* June 24, 1643.

SIR HENRY VANE; *P. Lely p. Houbraken sc.* 1742; *Illust. Head. The original was in the collection of the earl of Orford, who gave it to the earl of Darlington.*

Sir HENRY VANE, Knight, of Raby Castle, *by Faithorne, but without his name; in an oval of foliage, 4to. Before his "Life."*

Sir HENRY VANE, the younger. *From an original painting; 8vo.*

Sir Henry Vane, a chief of the independent party, and a principal leader of the house of commons, was one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he were a more fantastic visionary, or profound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusiasts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence; but exerted himself, as if he entirely depended on

 his

* "Saint's everlasting Rest," p. 82, 83.

† Under his bust is this inscription:

"JOHN HAMDEN,

"Who with great spirit, and consummate abilities, began a noble opposition to "an arbitrary court, in defence of the liberties of his country; supported them "in parliament, and died for them in the field."

‡ If the virtues of patriots and heroes were abstracted from vanity and ambition, they would shrink into a very narrow compass; unmixed virtues are almost as rare as unmixed substances.

his own activity. His enthusiasm seems never to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural sagacity. He mistook his deep penetration for a prophetic spirit, and the light of his genius for divine irradiation. The solemn league and covenant was the issue of his prolific brain, which teemed with new systems of politics and religion. He preserved a uniformity of character to the last, and died in expectation of the crown of martyrdom. Beheaded the 14th of June, 1662. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, one of the parliamentary leaders. See the Interregnum, Class II.

DENZIL HOLLES possessed in a high degree, that intrepidity for which his family has been remarkable. He was very active in parliament, as long as the presbyterians, of whom he was regarded as the leader, had any sway. That party, for a considerable time, went hand in hand with the independents; but towards the conclusion of the war, they separated, and hated each other with all the animosity of brothers. See the next reign, Class III.

EDMUND LUDLOW, knight of the shire for the county of Wilts. See Class V. of the Interregnum.

" EDWARDUS DERING, de Surenden Dering, " in comitatu Cantii, miles et baronettus; pro " comitatu prædicto miles ad parliamentum, 1640;" *C. Johnson p. G. Glover sc. Frontisp. to his "Speeches in matters of Religion,"* 1640; 4to.

EDWARD-

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. *Copied from the above; Moncornet exc. 4to.*

Sir EDWARD DERING; *Hollar f. a small oval.*

EDWARDUS DERING, &c. 12*mo.*

Sir Edward Dering, a man of parts and eloquence, was a great friend to the constitution, and no less an enemy to the exorbitancies of the administration. He entered with zeal into the business of reforming abuses; but was carried by his vanity further than he first intended to go. His principal motive, according to lord Clarendon, for bringing the bill for extirpating bishops, deans, and chapters, into the house of commons, was the application of two lines of Ovid *, which he thought a very pretty introduction to an harangue †. Upon the erection of the royal standard at Nottingham, he entered into the service of the king, raised a regiment of horse at his own expence, and commanded it in person. He appears to have been loyal from principle, tho' some imputed his loyalty to levity. He was a great sufferer in the royal cause, by imprisonment, sequestration, and plunder. Echard says that he entered into priest's orders, and became "an earnest suitor for the deanry of Canterbury; "but being disappointed, turned again from the "king, and ended his days in obscurity ‡." This is of very doubtful authority; justice seems to be done to his memory, in an anonymous letter, published by Hearne, at the end of his preface to "Tho. Sprotti Chronica."

* Cuncta prius *tentanda*, sed immedicabile vulnus
Ense recidendum est, ne pars sincera trahatur.
"Metamorph." lib. I. ver. 190, 191.

† His voice was remarkably sonorous and agreeable; he was, therefore, called the Silver Trumpet, at the bar of the house of commons.

‡ "History of England," p. 609.

SIR BENJAMIN RUDYERD, a great speaker in the house of commons. See Class VIII.

JOHN SELDEN, the learned lawyer, was sometimes a speaker in parliament against the court, and great attention was always paid him on account of his excellent knowledge of the constitution. He pleaded, as counsel for Hamden, in the famous trial concerning ship-money; was very active against the earl of Strafford and archbishop Laud; and a principal instrument in depriving the bishops of their votes. See the next Class.

EDMUND WALLER, who had a rich vein of eloquence, as well as poetry, distinguished himself as a speaker in parliament, before he arrived at the age which is now requisite for admission into that great assembly. See Class IX.

SIR NATHANIEL BARNARDISTON, knight of the shire for Suffolk. See Class VIII.

SIR ROBERT HARLEY, knight of the shire for Hereford. See Class VIII.

OLIVER CROMWELL, who had been long used to farming in the country, made a very uncouth appearance at his first coming into the house of commons *. "Who (says Dr South) "that had beheld such a bankrupt, beggarly fel- "low as Cromwell, first entering the parliament- "house, with a thread-bare torn cloak, and a "greasy hat (and perhaps neither of them paid "for), could have suspected, that in the space of "so few years, he should, by the murder of one "king,

* See a picturesque description of his person, in Sir Philip Warwick's "Memoirs," p. 427.

The true Effigies of S.r John Hotham of Hotham in Yorkesh.r Kt One of the Members of the Honble House of Comons, and Governour of Hull &c.
HVLL
THE HVMBER

" king, and the banishment of another, ascend the " throne, be invested in the royal robes, and want " nothing of the state of a king, but the changing " of his hat into a crown *."

SIR JOHN HOTHAM, (a member of the house of commons) governor of Hull; *on horseback*; 4*to*.

Sir John Hotham, a man of a timid and irresolute nature, and without any firm principles of attachment to the king or parliament, was by the latter appointed governor of the town of Hull, the most considerable magazine of arms and ammunition in the kingdom. Charles, perceiving to what lengths the commons were proceeding, was determined to seize this fortress; but was peremptorily refused admittance, when he appeared before it in person, by the governor, who was instantly proclaimed a traitor. Though Hotham was employed, he was not trusted: his son, who was much more devoted to the parliament, was a constant check and spy upon him. At length, both father and son were prevailed upon to listen to the overtures of some of the royalists, and to enter into a correspondence with them. This quickly brought them to the block. They died unlamented by either party; and were, by many, regarded as victims to the just vengeance of heaven, rather than martyrs to the royal cause. *Ob.* Jan. 1644-5.

ISAAC PENNINGTON, member of parliament for the city of London. See Class VIII.

CLASS

* " Sermons," I. p. 311. As Dr South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outre* to answer his purpose.

CLASS VI.

MEN OF THE ROBE.

THOMAS, LORD COVENTRY, lord-keeper; *J. Houbraken sc.* 1741. *In the possession of William Cooper, Esq. Illust. Head.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *Martin D. sc. 4to.*

THOMAS COVENTRY, &c. *C. Johnson p. Vandergucht sc. 8vo.* There is a good print of him at lord Hyde's: it came from Cornbury.

Promoted Nov. 1, 1625.

Created a baron the tenth of April, 1628.

It was the singular felicity of the lord-keeper Coventry to have raised himself to his high office by his great knowledge of the laws; to have adorned it by the most exact and impartial correction of the abuses of them; and to have died when law and equity were themselves hastening to a dissolution. *Ob.* 14 Jan. 1639-40. Dorothy, his youngest daughter, wife of Sir John Packington, of Westwood in Worcestershire, was supposed to be the author of "The Whole Duty of "Man." It is certain that a copy of it in her hand-writing, was found at Westwood *.

JOHN

* Ballard's "Memoirs."

William Chappel, biſhop of Cork and Roſs in Ireland, was by ſome ſuppoſed to be the author of that excellent book. It has alſo been attributed to the archbiſhops Frewen and Sterne.

At p. 74, of Oldfields "Divine Diſcourſes," it is ſaid, that William Fulman, a native of Penſhurſt, in Kent, and amanuenſis to Dr Hammond, was the author of it; but in the preface prefixed to the folio edition of the author of the "Whole Duty of Man's Works," printed in 1684, it is plainly ſignified that the author was then dead; he, therefore, could not be Fulman, who undoubtedly died in 1688 ||. This book and Dr Hammond's "Practical Catechiſm," ſeem to have been the main props of our religion after the reſtoration of Charles II.

|| See Wood ii. col. 824. See more on this ſubject in Ballard's "Memoirs," article PAKINGTON.

JOHN FINCH, lord Finch, of Fordwich (lord-keeper); *E. Bower p. Hollar f. a small oval.*

There is a print of him with "Finch's wings, "flying to a Windy Bank:" i. e. to Sir Francis Windebank.

The character of lord Finch was just the reverse of that of his predecessor. He was one of those men who, with some parts, and more vanity, fancy themselves qualified for the highest offices, without the due methods of study and preparation. He wrested the laws to a perverse meaning, to answer the purposes of a despotic court; and was ever an advocate for ship-money, or any other illegal imposts. Soon after the meeting of the long parliament, the apprehension of being brought to severe justice, hurried him into a foreign country, and he died in exile. Promoted 23 Jan. 1639-40.

SIR EDWARD LITTLETON, lord chief-justice of the common pleas, afterwards lord Littleton of Mounslow in Salop, lord-keeper of the great-seal; *A. Vandyck p.*

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Vandyck p. R. Williams f. h. sh. mezz.*

This print, which is well executed, was extremely scarce. Mr Walpole and the late Mr West had the only proofs * that I had seen before the first edition of this work was printed. I have since seen several, in other collections.

Sir EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. *Voerst sc.*

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper; *Peake; h. sh.*

EDWARD

* It may not be improper here to inform some of my readers, that *a proof-print* is one of the first that are taken from a copper-plate. It is generally known by the strength and clearness of the impression, and having no inscription, which is supposed to be added afterwards. But *a proof*, simply, is used for any print wrought off from a copper-plate, and answers to a copy of a book wrought off at the printing-press.

EDWARD LITTLETON, &c. lord-keeper; *Stent*; 12*mo*.

There is an original of him in the long gallery at Gorhambury.

Promoted 23 Jan. 1640-1. Created baron, 18 Feb. 28 Car. I.

Edward, lord Littleton, descended from the famous judge Littleton, author of the "Tenures," and was himself as eminent a lawyer. "His ve-"ry name (says Lloyd) carried an hereditary "credit with it *;" and the world knows, that the credit of it was never carried higher than it was by the late lord. Sir Edward Coke, who was far from being inclined to speak too favourably of any person of his own profession, styled him "a well poized and weighed man;" and he is well known to have held the balance of justice even, when there was the greatest need of a steady hand. As long as he kept the seal, he was careful never to misapply it: and when he could keep it no longer, he, with his own hands, delivered it to the king. He died the 27th of August, 1645, and was then colonel of a regiment of foot in Oxford. His principal work is his "Reports," published in 1683, folio.

RANULPHUS CREW, eques auratus, nuper capitalis justiciarius ad placita coram rege tenenda assignatus; *W. Hollar f.* 1664.

This, and several other good heads of judges, by Hollar, are in Sir William Dugdale's "Ori-"gines Juridiciales," fol.

Promoted 26 Jan. 162[illegible].

Sir Randolph Carew was, in 1626, removed from his place, for not promoting the loan. His example was followed by two or three only of the judges. The rest were willing to keep

* "State Worthies," p 1003.

keep their places; and soothed their consciences, by altering a clause in their patent *: as if there were any material difference betwixt breaking laws already made, and making new ones without proper authority. Sir Randolph died in 1642.

ROBERTUS HEATH, justiciarius, &c. *Hollar f. h. sh. ubi supra.*

There is a portrait of him in the master's lodge, at St John's college, in Cambridge.

Sir Robert Heath was, by the interest of the duke of Buckingham, made attorney-general, in the reign of James I. †; and in that of Charles, constituted lord chief-justice of the common-pleas. In October, 1634, he was removed from his office, and was in 1640, made a justice of the king's-bench. Lloyd speaks of him as a man of a conscientious character; but he is contradicted by other writers. His words are, "When he doubted his majesty was advised to press too much upon the subjects, he, rather than go against his conscience, quitted his place of chief-justice of the king's-bench ‡." According to the earl of Clarendon, he was made lord chief-justice of that court, to attaint the earl of Essex, and many others, Promoted 26 Oct. 1631. 1642.

* May's "Breviary of the Hist. of the Parl." p. 7.

† Sir Anthony Weldon tells us, that Sir Robert Heath and lord Bacon paid pensions to the duke of Buckingham, out of their places; but we must be cautious in giving credit to this author, who was inclined to think and believe too much ill of mankind, always to do them justice. "Court and Character of King James." p. 129.

‡ "Memoirs," p. 584. He was not then chief justice of the King's Bench. See the "Summary of the Hist. of England," at the end of "Rapin's Hist." See also the "Lives of the Chancellors," Artic. FINCH.

thers, who were then in arms against the king *. It is certain, whatever his character was, that he was obnoxious to the parliament, and that he fled into France. He died at Caen, in 1649. He was author of "Maxims and Rules of Pleading," 1694; 8*vo*.

SIR RICHARD HUTTON, one of the justices of the king's bench; *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Promoted 3 May, 1617.

Sir Richard Hutton, who looked with more reverence upon the laws than upon the king, pleaded for Hamden in the famous case of ship-money. Charles, who knew his inflexible character, still continued to call him "the honest judge." This excellent lawyer, and good man, died in February, 1638. He made it his request, that no sermon should be preached at his funeral, though many of the clergy were very ready to do that office for him. His virtues, which could not be concealed, sufficiently spoke for themselves †. His "Argument," &c. concerning ship-money, was published in quarto, in 1641. His "Reports" have been twice printed; the last edition in 1682, fol.

GULI-

* Clarendon, II. p. 42. He is there said to have succeeded Sir John Bramstone, who was lord chief-justice of the king's bench.

† I would have every man's virtues do the same; and am not at all concerned that funeral sermons are now disused; though I have good materials of that kind by me, and the practice of preaching them would be a considerable augmentation of a small vicarage. It is always expected that *something handsome* should be said of the deceased; and it is sometimes impossible for a preacher to satisfy his conscience, and the expecting part of his audience. I was lately credibly informed that an honest clergyman in the country was obliged to preach a sermon at the funeral of a person who had very few virtues to counterbalance a great number of notorious vices; and that he summed up a very ambiguous panegyric on him, which consisted almost wholly of negatives, by saying, that "As the world goes, he was a tolerably honest man."

GULIELMUS JONES, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius; *W. Sherwin sc. Before his "Reports;" fol.*

Sir William Jones was author of "Reports of "divers special Cases in the King's Bench and "Common Pleas, from the eighteenth of "King James I. to the sixteenth of King "Charles I." in French, folio. This book is cited as *First Jones's Reports*, to distinguish it from the Reports of Sir Thomas Jones, who flourished in the reign of Charles II. *Ob.* 1640.

Promoted to the common-pleas, the fixteenth of Oct. 1624. To the King's Bench, the third of April, 1627.

GEORGIUS CROKE, eques auratus, et utriusque banci justiciarius; *Vaughan sc. h. sh.*

Sir GEORGE CROOK (Croke); *Hollar f. a small oval.*

GEORGIUS CROKE; *Gaywood f. h. sh.*

GEORGIUS CROKE; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

This, and the other heads, are before his "Reports."

Sir George Croke, son of Sir John Croke of Chilton, in Buckinghamshire, joined to a very uncommon natural capacity, all the industry requisite to make a figure in his profession; and what was more to his honour than both, an invincible integrity. He pleaded with his usual ability against ship-money; and his arguments in that case are published with Sir Richard Hutton's. He died the fifteenth of February, 1641. His "Reports," in three volumes, folio, were published after his decease, by Sir Harbottle, Grimston, his son-in-law: the third edition was printed 1683. Of the same family was —— Croke, Esq. of Chilton, who was notorious for swearing a robbery against Mr Robert Hawkins, the parson of his parish, with whom he had a quarrel

Promoted to the common-pleas the eleventh of Feb. 1623. To the King's Bench, the ninth of Oct. 1628.

quarrel about tithes. The trial, which contains a curious relation of much artful villany, and as artful a discovery of it by Sir Matthew Hale, the judge, is in print.

SIR ROBERT BARKLEY, (BERKELEY) one of the justices of the King's Bench; *W. Hollar f. a small oval.*

Sir ROBERT BERKELEY, Knt. *from an original picture in the possession of Robert Berkeley, Esq. of Spetchly, his great grandson; G. Powle f.* 8vo. *The print exactly corresponds with the picture, which is a just likeness of him.*

Promoted the eleventh of Oct. 1632.

Sir Robert Berkeley, who was second son of Rowland Berkeley, esq. of Spetchly, in Worcestershire, was, by the female line, descended from Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, who flourished in the reigns of Henry IV. and V. As he lived in an age when the genius of the government had a strong tendency to despotism, when the prerogative had been exerted upon almost every emergency, and when the judges held their places during the pleasure of the king, he, with eleven of his brethren †, gave his opinion for ship-money; and if we may judge from the tenor of his conduct in private life, as well as upon the bench, from honest motives. As he had been active in what he seems to have thought his duty, and was a man of fortune, he was singled out by the parliament as a proper object of their vengeance. He was impeached of high-treason, and adjudged to pay a fine of 20,000l. to be deprived of his office of judge, and rendered incapable of holding

ing

* Namely, John Bramston, John Finch, Humphry Davenport, John Denham, Richard Hutton, William Jones, George Croke, Thomas Trevor, George Vernon, Francis Crawley, and Richard Weston.

Sr. Robert Barkley, one of the Iustices of the Kings Bench.

ing any place, or receiving any honour in the state or commonwealth; he was moreover to be imprisoned in the tower during the pleasure of the house of lords. Having made some "satisfaction" for his fine to the parliament, he was, by their authority, discharged from the whole, and set at liberty, after he had been upwards of seven months in the Tower. He afterwards suffered greatly by the plunderings and exactions of the rebels; and a little before the battle of Worcester, the Presbyterians, though engaged in the king's service, retained their ancient animosity against him, and burnt his house at Spetchly to the ground. He afterwards converted the stables into a dwelling house, and lived with content, and even dignity, upon the wreck of his fortune. He was a true son of the church of England, and suffered more from the seduction of his only son Thomas to the church of Rome at Brussels, than from all the calamities of the civil war. He died on the 5th of August, 1656, in the seventy-second year of his age. Some of his descendants are now in a flourishing state at Spetchly, in Worcestershire*. I am credibly informed, that a great deal of his face has been transmitted to his posterity.

SIR WILLIAM NOY †, attorney-general; *C. Johnson p. 8vo.*

WILLIAM NOY, attorney-general to Charles I. *large ruff. Before his "Compleat Lawyer," 8vo.*

* From authentic papers communicated by John Berkeley, of Charleton, esq.

† In Archbishop Laud's "Diary," where his death is noted, he is styled *Mr* William Noy.

Promot. 1631. William Noy, attorney-general, was, for his quick apprehension, solid judgment, and retentive memory, equal, at least, to any of the lawyers of his time. But with all these great, he had no amiable qualities he was ill-natured, haughty, and unpolite. He had the principal hand in the most oppressive expedients for raising money for the king, and seems not to have had the least notion of public spirit. He was, in a word, a man of an enlarged head, and a contracted heart *. See an account of his learned and judicious works, in the "Athenæ Oxon." *Ob.* 9 August, 1634.

DAVID JENKINS, a judge in the civil (common) law; *4to.*

DAVID JENKINS, &c. *six English verses; W. M. (Marshall) sc.* 12*mo.*

DAVID JENKINS; *frontisp. to his Works*, 1681. 12*mo.*

David Jenkins, a Welsh judge, imprisoned and condemned several persons for bearing arms against Charles I. for which he was sent to the Tower. When he was brought to the bar of the house of commons, he peremptorily disowned their jurisdiction. Expecting daily to be hanged, he came to a resolution to suffer with the Bible under one arm, and Magna Charta under the other. His vindication of himself, and several other occasional pieces of his writing, were printed in 12*mo*, 1648, with his head by Marshall. *Ob.* 1663, *Æt. circ.* 81 †. Ant. Wood, for reflecting on

* Howel informs us, that his heart was literally contracted; "that it was "shrivelled like a leather penny purse when he was dissected." See "How, "el's letter to Lord Savage," vol. i. p. 241, which contains some particulars relative to the above character.

† Capt. Jenkins, his great grandson, was said to have had his ears cut off in the reign of George II. by a captain of a Spanish ship who insult-

ingly

Vera Effigies Richardi Brownlowe Armigeri
Capitalis Protonotarij in Curiâ de Banco.

Do. Crogs Sculp:

on the earl of Clarendon, in his account of this judge, in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," was sentenced to have a copy of that book burnt, to be fined thirty-four pounds, and expelled the university of Oxford.

RICHARDUS BROWNLOW, armiger, capitalis protonotarius in curia de Banco; *T. Cross sc. 4to. Frontisp. to his "Brevia Judicialia," fol.*

RICHARDUS BROWNLOWE, &c. *T. Cross sc. 4to. somewhat different from the former. Before his "Declarations and Pleadings;" 4to.*

Both these prints are evidently after an original of him which I saw at Belton, in the library of the late Sir John Cust, Bart. speaker of the house of Commons. They are dated, *Ætat.* 86; but appears from the original, that he was not so old when that was painted.

Richard Brownlowe, esq. prothonotary of the King's Bench, was founder of the Tyrconnel family. Besides the abovementioned works, he was author of a "Book of Entries," and joint-author with J. Goldsborough, esq. of a book of "Reports." See Worrall's "Catalogue of Law Books."

JOHN BRADSHAW, serjeant at law. See Class XII.

ingly bid him carry them to the king, his master. To this Mr Pope alludes:

——— "The Spaniard did a waggish thing,
"Who cropt our ears, and sent them to the king."

This was a falsehood propagated to inflame. A friend informed me, that he was in the house of commons when captain Tenkins was examined before the parliament concerning this affair; and that he then saw both his ears: and that they were on at the time of his death.

JOHANNES SELDENUS; ex tabula, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana; *Vandyck p. Faber junr. f.* 1713; *4to.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS, jureconsultus; *Lely p. Vertue sc.* 1725; *h. sh.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS. *Before Dr Pococke's edition of "Eutychius," fol.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *Burghers sc. In the frontispiece to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library," with the founder, and principal benefactors.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *Van Hove sc.* 1677; *12mo.*

JOHANNES SELDENUS; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

JOHANNES SELDEN, &c. *a library in the background; four Latin verses; G. L. p. h. sh.*

John Selden, sometimes styled "The great dic-"tator of learning of the English nation," and pronounced by Grotius his antagonist, to be the glory of it; was a man of as extensive and profound knowledge as any of his age. He was thoroughly skilled in every thing that related to his own profession; but the general bent of his studies was to sacred and profane antiquity. The greater part of his works are on uncommon subjects. Like a man of genius, he was not content with walking in the beaten track of learning, but was for striking out new paths and enlarging the territories of science. His "History of Tithes" gained him more enemies than any of his works, and his "Mare "clausum usum" did him the most honour *. Towards the close of his life, he saw the emptiness of all human learning; and owned, that out of the numberless volumes he had read and digested, that nothing stuck so close to his heart, or

* Written against Grotius, of whom he had the advantage.

or gave him such solid satisfaction, as a single passage out of St Paul's Epistles *. *Ob.* 30 Nov. 1654. His works were published in three volumes, folio, by Dr David Wilkins, 1725.

WILLIAM PRYNNE, Esq. *oval; Stent; another, Æt.* 40, 1640; *four English verses.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE; *Hollar f. a small oval. Under the print is an account of his being pilloried, fined, and imprisoned, for writing his "Histro-Mastix," &c.*

WILLIAM PRYNNE, barrister at law; 8*vo.* *In Lord Clarendon's "History."*

In the Bodleian Gallery at Oxford is a portrait said to be of him; but I believe it to be of some other person. It belonged to the late Dr Rawlinson.

William Prynne, a man of sour and austere principles, took upon himself the office of censor, and boldly stepped forth to correct every enormity in church and state. He wrote against bishops, players, long hair, and love locks; and was therefore dignified by his party with the appellation of Cato. He was a man of great reading; and there appear in his writings a copiousness without invention, and a vehemence without spirit. Mr Wood supposes that he wrote a sheet for every day of his life, computing from the time of his arrival at man's estate. He says, "His custom was, when he studied, to put on a "long quilted cap, which came an inch over his "eyes, serving as an umbrella to defend them "from too much light; and seldom eating a din-"ner, would every three hours, or more, be "maunching a roll of bread, and now and then "refiesh

* Titus ii. 11, 12, 13, 14.

"refresh his exhausted spirits with ale *." To this Butler seems to allude, in his address to his muse:

"Thou that with ale, or viler liquors,
"Didst inspire Withers, Prynne, and Vicars;
"And teach them, though it were in spight
"Of nature, and their stars, to write."

This voluminous rapsodist gave his works, in forty volumes folio and quarto, to the society of Lincoln's Inn. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses." The most valuable of his performances by far is his "Collection of "Records," in four large volumes, which is a very useful work. *Ob.* 24 Oct. 1669.

SIR GEORGE STRODE, utter-barrister of the Middle Temple. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

THOMAS FIDELL, of Furnival's Inn, Gent. See the Interregnum.

ROBERT DOVER, attorney. See Class XII.

ROBERT AYLETT, Master in Chancery, 1635, *Æt.* 52; *T. Cross f.* 8*vo. This is one of the best of Cross's works. It is before his "Divine and "Moral Speculations," in verse,* 1654, 8*vo* †.

Robert Aylett was educated at Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, where, in 1614, he commenced doctor of laws. It was his usual practice to relax himself after his severer studies with poetry. Besides

* "Athenæ Oxon," ii. col. 434.

† The print may be placed here, next to the common lawyers; or after Richard Brownlow, Esq. in this Class.

Psalm. 102. { Dies mei sunt ut vmbra inclinata
90. { Consumpsimus Annos tanquam sermonem
Robert, Sylett.

Pub June 10 1800 by WRichardson № 31 Strand.

Besides the book just mentioned, he wrote "Susanna, or the Arraignment of the two Elders," in verse, Lond. 1622, 8vo. Mr Wood starts a question *, Whether he was author of "*Britannia Antiqua Illustrata*, or the Antiquities of ancient Britain, derived from the Phœnicians," published under the name of Aylett Sammes; but said to be written by his uncle. Certain it is, that the nominal author was unequal to it; though much learning and labour have been spent on that wild work to very little purpose.

SCOTCH LAWYERS.

SIR ALEXANDER GIBSON, (his name not inscribed); *R. White sc. judge's robes; laced cap; large beard.*

Sir Alexander Gibson, of Drune, one of the senators of the College of Justice, was author of "Decisions of the Lords of Council in Scotland, "in cases of importance, from July 1641, to "1642, with the Defenders and Pursuers Names," fol. Edinburgh, 1690. The head is prefixed to this book.

THOMAS CRAIG, of Ricartoun. See the reign of James the First.

* "Fasti," ii. col. 207.

CLASS VII.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

FIRST DIVISION.

OFFICERS OF THE KING'S ARMY.

As the generality of the persons mentioned in the ensuing Class were soldiers by accident, the accounts of them will, for the most part, be found in other Classes: most of the general officers are placed here.

"SIR JOHN BURGH, Knight *, descended "from the house of the Lord Burgh, and heir-"male to the barony; captain of an English foot "company, in the United Provinces; governor of "Frankendale; colonel of a regiment of foot in the "expedition with count Mansfield; colonel-gene-"ral in the isle of Rhee, where he was slain with a "musket-bullet, September 11, 1627." *T. Cecill sc.*

Sir John Burgh, the brave governor of Frankendale, was of the same family, but not the same person with Sir John Burgh, who was lieutenant-general to Sir Walter Raleigh, in his expedition to Panama, and who took the great and rich ship called the Madre de Dios. They were both descended from Sir Thomas Burgh, lord Burgh of Gainsborough. The elder Sir John died, in 1593; and the younger on the 11th, or rather the 20th of September, 1627, in the 41st year of his age. He was one of the best

* He is placed here in order of time, not to interfere with the officers who commanded in the civil war.

best soldiers of his time, and greatly distinguished himself by his active and passive valour. His portrait is among the rest of Sir Horace Vere's captains, at lord Townshend's, at Rainham, in Norfolk. Sir James Burrow, fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, is of the same family, and has another portrait of him. I frankly own, that I fancied the elder and younger Sir John Burgh to have been the same person, and should have continued in that mistake, if this learned and ingenious gentleman had not, with his pen, cleft in two my phantom, which was of a substance too gross ever to re-unite.

THOMAS HOWARDUS, comes Arundeliæ et Surriæ, &c. An. 1639, contra Scotos, supremus et generalis militiæ dux; *A Vandyck p. W. Hollar f.* 1646; *h. sh.* See Class II.

HENRY RICH, earl of Holland, lord-general; &c. *Stent; h. sh.*

Henry Rich, earl of Holland, was lord general of the horse under the earl of Arundel, in the expedition against the Scots, in 1639. He was sent with a considerable part of the army, to engage a small body of the Scottish forces under general Lesley, but retired without striking a stroke. See Class III.

OFFICERS belonging to the Northern division of the ARMY, under the Earl of NEWCASTLE, and Prince RUPERT; according to the list of the ROYAL and PARLIAMENTARY FORCES, printed in 1642; 4to.

WILLIAM CAVENDISH, earl of Newcastle, general of the foot. See Class III.

WIL-

WILLIAM VILLIERS, viscount Grandison, lieutenant-general of the foot. See Class III.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT, poet-laureat, was a great favourite of the earl of Newcastle, who appointed him lieutenant-general of his ordnance *; but it was thought that he might easily have found a person much better qualified for that command. We read, that Alexander took Homer's works with him in his expeditions; but it is not probable that he would have taken the poet himself, if he had been then living. Voltaire informs us †, that Lewis XIV. in his pompous expedition to Flanders, was attended by Vander Meulen the painter, and Pelisson the historian, to design and record his victories; but he does not say that he took Boileau with him to sing them; and if he did, he knew better how to employ him than to make him a lieutenant-general. See the next reign.

SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, col. of the fifth regiment of foot, under the earl of Newcastle. See Class IX.

ENDYMON PORTER, Col. of the seventh regiment of foot. See Class VIII.

COLONEL JOHN BELLASYSE; col. of the ninth regiment of foot, and afterwards a lieutenant-general. See Lord BELLASYSE in the next reign.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS, col. of the twelfth regiment of foot. He had the command of the earl of Newcastle's horse, at the battle of Marston

* His name is not in the list above mentioned.
† "Siecle de Louis XIV."

Marston Moor, where he signalized that valour for which his family were distinguished *; but was, after the utmost exertion of it, forced to yield to the determined Cromwell. His head is described in the eighth Class, with that of Sir George Lisle.

EDWARD NICHOLAS, secretary of state, commanded a troop of horse under the earl of Newcastle †.

RUPERT, prince Palatine, general of the horse, &c. 1642. See Class I.

GEORGE, Lord Digby, had the command of two troops of horse under prince Rupert. See Class III.

ARTHUR, Lord Capel, commanded two troops of horse. See Class III.

The following OFFICERS acted chiefly in the WEST.

WILLIAM SEYMOUR, marquis of Hertford, general, &c. See Class III.

RALPH, Lord Hopton, baron of Stratton; *in armour; band, &c.*

RALPH, Lord Hopton, his majesty's general of the western army. *From a painting in Sir Jacob Astley's hands; Vandergucht sc.* 8vo.

The LORD HOPTON. *From a picture at the honourable Arthur Onslow's, Esq. Vertue sc. One of the*

* We read on the monument of his sister, the dutchess of Newcastle, in Westminster Abbey, that "all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters "virtuous."

† See the "List of the Armies," 1642. His portraits belong to the Interregnum, and the reign of Charles II.

the Set of Loyalists. There is a print of him on horseback, by Sherwin.

Created a baron 19 Car. I.

Ralph, Lord Hopton, a nobleman of admirable accomplishments of body and mind, was trained up in a good school of war in the Low Countries. After exerting himself in the house of commons, in the royal cause, he retired into the west; where, in a few months, he raised a formidable army, and fortified no less than forty garrisons. He was so great a master of discipline, that his army moved as one man; and was, in every respect, different from those licentious and tumultuous rabbles, of which there were many instances in the civil war, that more resembled a herd of banditti, than a well appointed army. His victory at Stratton, which was the most signal in the course of that war, is an astonishing instance of what determined valour can effect. He well knew how to improve it, and it was only an earnest of several others. After he had done as much as courage, conduct, and activity could do, he, for want of supplies, was forced to retire before Fairfax; and approved himself as great a general in his retreat, as he had done before in his victories. He died at Bruges, in September, 1652. See Sir WILLIAM WALLER, in this Class.

May 16, 1643.

PRINCE MAURICE, general of the West. See Class I.

GEORGE, Lord Goring (general, &c.); *Vandergucht sc. A page putting on his sword;* 8vo.

George, Lord Goring, was a man of a ready wit, good understanding, and clear courage; but too mercurial to be at the head of an army, and too vicious to be in any station, where example

ample could corrupt. He was so totally devoid of principle, that he was under no check or restraint from any laws human or divine. But such were the sprightliness of his behaviour, and the sallies of his wit, that those who detested his character, could never hate his person. That part of the country where his army lay, was a scene of ravage and licentiousness; and he was generally, in effect, doing the work of the enemy. At the battle of Marston Moor, he totally routed the left wing of the Scottish army; and was brave and resolute in his defence of Colchester. Having gained his pardon, but lost his estate, he retired, in the time of the Interregnum, to the little court of Charles II. and his manners were perfectly adapted to it, when it rose to the height of frolic and debauchery. In the 20th year of Charles I. he was created Earl of Norwich. He died suddenly in 1663; some say in 1662. July 3. 1644.

ROBERT DORMER, Earl of Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From an original at Wilton. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT, Earl of Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Baron sc. a large head. This seems to have been done from a tracing taken from the fine family picture at Wilton.*

His portrait, together with that of his lady, by Vandyck, is at Longleat.

ROBERT DORMER, Earl of Caernarvon, (general of the horse); *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo.*

The Earl of Caernarvon, though he seemed born for the camp, never thought of commencing soldier before he was roused to action from a principle of loyalty. He was vigilant, active, and patient in his command; and wanted only

only experience to be an accomplished general. He was quick in discerning any advantage over the enemy, eager to lay hold of it, and steady to pursue it. He distinguished himself in every action in which he was engaged, and particularly in the memorable battle of Roundway Down. After he had defeated a part of the enemy's horse at Newbury, he fell by the ignoble hand of a straggling trooper, who ran him through the body. Just as he was expiring, a certain nobleman came to him, to ask him if he had any request to make to his majesty, assuring him that it would be punctually fulfilled. He replied, "I "will not die with a suit in my mouth, but to "the King of kings *." He died the twentieth of September, 1643. The king, who justly respected him as one of the bravest and most accomplished persons in his army, was extremely sensible of his loss.

BEVILLUS GRANVIL, &c. *Æt.* 39, 1640; *by Faithorne, but without his name, 4to. Before the Oxford verses on his Death.*

Sir BEVIL GRANVILLE; *G. Vertue sc. From an original, in the possession of Lord Lansdown. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

The following verses, which are as perfect an example of the *bathos* as any Longinus has given us of the *sublime*, are under the head. They are taken from the Oxford verses written upon his death, soon after the battle of Lansdown:

"Thus slain thy valiant ancestor did lie,
"When his one bark a navy did defy †;

"*Where*

* Fuller's "Worthies," in Bucks, p. 141.
† See the reign of Elizabeth, Class VII.

S B GRANVILLE . .

BERTIE Earl of LINDSEY.

" *Where shall the next fam'd Granville's ashes*
" *stand?*
" *Thy grandsire's fill the sea, and thine the land.*"

Sir BEVIL GRANVILLE, (colonel of a regiment under lord Hopton); 8*vo.*

Sir Bevil Granville, one of the worthiest and most popular men in the county of Cornwall, had a principal hand in every signal exploit in that great scene of action. He was killed, bravely fighting, at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath. July 5. 1643. He contributed greatly to the defeat of the parliament army; but the Royalists knew not how to esteem that as a victory, which was purchased with the life of so excellent a person.

COL. GILES STRANGEWAYS distinguished himself on several occasions in the civil war. See an account of this active and worthy loyalist in the next reign.

OFFICERS of DISTINCTION, who acted in different Parts of the Kingdom.

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindsæi, &c. *Mierevelt p. Voerst sc.* 1631.

ROBERTUS BARTY, comes Lindsæi, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc. h. sh.*

ROBERTUS BARTY, &c. *Geldorp p. Voerst sc.* 4*to.*

ROBERT, Earl of Lindsey; *C. Johnson p. Houbraken sc.* 1742. *In the possession of Charles Bertie, Esq. Illust. Head.*

ROBERT BERTIE, Earl of Lindsey; *Vandyck p. Vertue sc. From a painting at the duke of Ancaster's. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

ROBERT

ROBERT BERTIE, Earl of Lindsey, lord-general, &c. *in armour.*

ROBERT BARTUE (Bertie), Earl of Lindsey, his majesty's general; 8*vo.*

Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, son of Peregrine, lord Willoughby, of Eresby, inherited all the martial spirit of his father *. In the reign of Elizabeth, he was at the siege of Amiens, under Sir John Baskerville and Sir Arthur Savage; and that of Cadiz, under the Earls of Essex and Nottingham, where he was knighted for his gallant behaviour. He had a share with George, earl of Cumberland, and other persons of eminence, in several adventures; and was one of those brave Englishmen who, in the late pacific reign, distinguished themselves in the Low Countries, under prince Maurice, and had the honour of contributing to the victories of that great general. In 1635, he was constituted lord high-admiral of England †; and sent out with a fleet of forty sail, to maintain the dominion of the Narrow Seas; and upon the breaking out of the civil war, he was appointed general of the king's forces. He was mortally wounded at the battle of Edge-hill, where the royalists claimed the victory. But the loss of so able a commander was irreparable, and his death was alone equal to a defeat. *Ob.* 23 Oct. 1642.

MONTAGU BERTIE, Earl of Lindsey, &c. *in armour; Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

Montagu

* Peregrine, lord Willoughby, offered to meet a perſon who ſent him a very impertinent challenge when he had the gout in his hands and feet, with a piece of a rapier in his teeth. Queen Elizabeth called his ſon "the young "general," and offered to ſtand godmother to him. "Biog. Britan." Art. BERTIE.

† He was alſo lord high-chamberlain in this reign.

Vandyke pinxt. W. I. Taylor sculpt.

The Earl of Lindsey.

Publd March 1.1794 by I Herbert N.o 6 Pall Mall.

Sir Jacob Astley
from an Original Picture
in the possession of

Montagu Bertie, earl of Lindsey, son of the former, and heir of his loyalty and valour, greatly distinguished himself at Edge-hill, in endeavouring to rescue his father, after whose death he seems to have attached himself to the king with the affection of a son, as well as the duty of a subject. He commanded the life-guards in several of the most considerable battles which were fought in the course of the civil war, and was wounded in that of Naseby. His affectionate regard to his unhappy sovereign was conspicuous after his death; he attended his body to the grave, and paid his last duty to him with tears. He, after the Restoration, lived in retirement with dignity, and approved himself an example of a better age. He died at Campden-house, in Kensington, the 25th of July, 1666. He married two wives; from the first of whom the duke of Ancaster is descended, and from the second the earl of Abingdon.

"SIR JACOB ASTLEY, created lord Astley, "baron of Reading; field-marshal, and serjeant-"major-general of his majesty's army; lieutenant-"general of the forces in the counties of Worcester, "Glocester, Hereford, and South Wales; governor "of the garrisons of Oxford, Reading, &c." *M. Vandergucht sc. From an original painting at Sir Jacob Astley's house, called "The Palace," at Maidstone in Kent; 8vo.*

There is a portrait of him by Worlidge, done for Sir Edward Astley; *8vo.*

Sir Jacob Astley served in the Netherlands under prince Maurice, and his brother Henry; and afterwards under Christian IV. king of Denmark, and Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden. He was, for his signal services, created

baron of Reading, 20 Car. I. He was among the first that entered into the service of that monarch, and his last hopes, in the decline of his affairs: but this brave and loyal old soldier was totally defeated with the remnant of the royal army, near Stow in the Would, in Gloucestershire, the twenty-first of March, 1645-6. *Ob.* 1651.

There is, in lord Clarendon's "History," an octavo print by Vandergucht, of SIR BERNARD ASTLEY, *son of Sir Jacob.*

He had the command of a regiment in the civil war, and signalized his courage at the siege of Bristol, and the second battle of Newbury.

ROBERT PIERPOINT, earl of Kingston; *Vertue sc. From a picture at the late duke of Kingston's, who was descended from him. One of the Set of Loyalists.*

Robert Pierpoint, earl of Kingston, who was popularly called "The Good," was lieutenant-general of the king's forces in the counties of Lincoln, Rutland, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk. He was very active in executing the royal commission of array, in opposition to the militia, and his success was answerable to his activity. He, in a short time, brought to the king four thousand men; two thousand of whom entered into his service; and the rest supplied him with arms and money, to the amount of twenty-four thousand pounds. He was surprised, at Gainsborough, by lord Willoughby of Parham, and hurried aboard a pinnace, which was ordered to convey him to the garrison at Hull. The vessel was chased by colonel Cavendish, and happened to run aground upon a shallow.

COL. LUNSFORD.

...inal Portrait in the Collection of Richard Aldworth Ne...

Pub.d Oct.r 1.1794. by E & S Harding, Pall Ma.ll

low. The royalists peremptorily demanded the prisoner who was as peremptorily refused. The rebels, to deter them from firing, exposed the earl upon deck; where he and a faithful servant were killed by a shot which was intended for the enemy. *Ob.* 30 July, 1643.

BERNARD STUART, earl of Lichfield, commander of the king's troops. See Class III.

SPENCER COMPTON, earl of Northampton, colonel of a regiment of foot. See Class III. *.

SIR GEORGE RAWDON, an excellent field officer. See the next reign, Class VIII.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING, the poet, who had made a campaign under Gustavus Adolphus, raised a splendid troop of horse, at the expence of twelve thousand pounds, for the service of the king. This troop, with Sir John at its head, behaved so ill in the engagement with the Scots, upon the English borders, in 1639, as to occasion the famous lampoon composed by Sir John Mennis: "Sir John he got him an "ambling nag," &c. This ballad, which was set to a brisk

* Lord Digby and colonel Lunsford were accused by John Lilburne and other incendiaries, of an intention to bring a large party of the king's forces to Westminster, and massacre the parliamentary leaders. It was as falsely reported, that the innocent colonel indulged his brutal appetite with the flesh of children. It appears from the following lines of Cleaveland, that there was "a picture," or print of him, making such a horrid meal:

They fear the giblets of his train; they fear
Even his dog, that four-legg'd cavalier;
He that devours the scraps which Lunsford makes,
Whose picture feeds upon a child in flakes †.

It is highly probable, as I have never met with this print, that it has been industriously destroyed. The brave colonel, who was a man of a fair character, and far from being an epicure, much less a cannibal, was killed, in 1643, at the siege of Bristol. See more of him in Grey's "Hudibras," Vol. ii. p. 312 first edit.

† Cleaveland's "Rupertissimus," at p. 67 of his works, edit. 1677.

a brisk tune, was much sung by the parliamentarians, and continues to be sung to this day. This disastrous expedition, and the ridicule that attended it, was supposed to have hastened his death. See Class IX.

GEORGE WHARTON, afterwards Sir George, sold his paternal estate to raise a troop of horse for the king, and took the command of it himself. At the time of the Interregnum, he was a writer in various branches of literature, and seems to have taken up that profession from the necessity of his affairs. See the reign of Charles II. Class IX.

JOHN DOLBEN, a student of Christ-Church in Oxford, was an ensign in the royal army at the siege of York, and the battle of Marston Moor, where he was dangerously wounded in the shoulder, by a musket ball. He was afterwards promoted to the rank of a major. Having entered into holy orders, he was, after the restoration, made a canon of Christ-Church, and was successively bishop of Rochester, and archbishop of York. See the next reign, Class IV.*.

* John Fell, afterwards bishop, was an ensign in the same cause with Dolben. See "Athen. Oxon." II. 795. So William Beaw, afterwards a bishop, was a major in the king's service, Ibid, 1179. Two others, who became bishops, were also in the royal army. See Peter Mews. Ibid, 1178; and John Lake, in Richardson's "Godwin," p. 516.

A SCOTCH

Obijt anno
Ætatis suæ
SUCKLIN whose numbers could invite
Alike to wonder and delight
And with new spirit did inspire
The Thespian Scene and Delphick Lyre;
If thus exprest in either part
Above the humble reach of art;
Drawne by the Pencill here yow find
His Forme, by his owne Pen his mind.
W. Marshall fecit.

A SCOTCH GENERAL.

JAMES GRAHAM, marquis of Montrose (or MONTROSS); *A. Vandyck p. Houbraken sc.* 1740. *In the possession of the duke of Montrose; Illust. Head.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *Vertue sc. One of the Loyalists. from the same original as the above.*

JAMES GRAHAM, &c. *A copy from Houbraken, by Strange. In Dr Smollett's "History."*

Marchio Mont. Rosar. com. de Kincardin, &c. *six Latin verses; 4to. A copy by Vertue.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *four verses; "Scotland's Glory," &c. 4to.*

JAQUES, marquis de Montrose; *Pontius sc. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *A. Matham f. 8vo.*

JAMES, marquis of Montrose; *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

James Graham, marquis of Montrose, was comparable to the greatest heroes of antiquity. He undertook, against almost every obstacle that could terrify a less enterprising genius, to reduce the kingdom of Scotland to the obedience of the king; and his success was answerable to the greatness of his undertaking. By a thousand efforts of stratagem and valour, he, in a few months, effectuated his great design; but, for want of supplies, was forced to abandon his conquests *. After the death of Charles †, he, with a few men,

* He, on several occasions, gave as signal proofs of his humanity, as he did of his courage. It is worthy of remark, that in the memorable battle which he gained in September, 1644, the word of the rebels was "Jesus, and no quarter."

† The verses which he wrote on that occasion are as spirited as his valour.

made a second attempt, but was presently defeated by a numerous army. As he was leaving the kingdom in disguise, he was betrayed into the hands of the enemy, by the lord Aston, his treacherous friend. He was carried to his execution with every circumstance of indignity that wanton cruelty could invent, and hanged upon a gibbet thirty feet high, with the book of his exploits appendent to his neck *. He bore his reverse of fortune with his usual greatness of mind, and expressed a just scorn at the rage and insult of his enemies. We meet with many instances of valour in this active reign; but Montrose is the only instance of heroism. Executed, May 21, 1650. See the Interregnum.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

" SIR JOHN PENNINGTON, knight, one of " the gentlemen in ordinary of his majesty's privy-" chamber; governor and Captain of Sandown " Castle in Kent, and vice-admiral of his majesty's " fleet for this expedition †, Aº. 1636, and 1637." *C. Van Dalen sc. 4to.*

Sir John Pennington was a man of great courage, openness, and generosity; and what heightened every one of his virtues, of uncommon piety. When the earl of Northumberland
1642. was indisposed, he was appointed by the king to

* This book, which was published in small octavo, 1647, is written in elegant Latin. It has, at the bottom of the title-page, A. S. the initials of Agricola Sophocardio, the disguised name of George Wishart, afterwards bishop of Edinburgh, who was the author of it. J. G. at the top of the same page, stand for Jacobus Græmus, the christian and surname of the marquis. The book, of which an English translation was published in 1649, is uncommon.

† To maintain the sovereignty of the British seas.

SIR JOHN PENNINGTON

to supply his place; but the parliament strongly remonstrated against this; as Sir John, who was a very loyal person, was one in whom *they could not confide*, and they therefore recommended the earl of Warwick. Such was the situation of the king's affairs, that he knew not how to refuse their request, which carried with it too much of the nature of a command. Sir John Pennington was, after some altercation, set aside; and the earl of Warwick was, upon the revocation of the earl of Northumberland's commission, constituted lord high admiral. The parliament strongly invited him to enter into their service; but he never could be prevailed with to serve against the king. *Ob.* Sept. 1646.

SIR KENELM DIGBY, by his eager pursuit of knowledge, seemed to be born only for contemplation. But he was thought to be so well qualified for action, that, in 1628, he was appointed commander of a squadron sent into the Mediterranean, to chastise the Algerine pirates, and the Venetian fleet. The former had committed frequent depredations on the vessels of our merchants, and the latter had obstructed their trade. He exerted himself with all the spirit and conduct of a brave and experienced officer; and having brought the Venetians to reason, made reprisals on the Algerines, and set at liberty a great number of English slaves; he returned home with great credit to his country, and honour to himself. See Class IX.

OFFICERS OF THE PARLIAMENT ARMY.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex; *Dobson p. Faithorne sc. Engraved without hatching, in the manner of Mellan; h. sh.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback*, 1643; *Hollar f. h. sh.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length; Vaughan sc.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *whole length; Stent; h. sh. Another, sold by Stent; 12mo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *Marshall sc. Before the "List of the Armies*, 1642;" 4*to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *G. Glover f.* 4*to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *on horseback; battle of Newbury; Overton*; 4to.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, earl of Essex, *lately deceased; 8vo.*

ROBERT DEVEREUX, &c. *in armour*; *Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell;"* 4*to.*

The earl of ESSEX and the lord WILLOUGHBY of Eresby; *two equestrian portraits in one plate; large* 4*to. The print, which is but indifferently engraved, is very scarce.*

The lord Willoughby has been mentioned before as earl of Lindsey.

"The portraitures of the parliament's forces by "sea and land: ROBERT, earl of Essex, late ge- "neral of the parliament's army; lord FAIRFAX; "Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, general of the army, and "constable of the Tower of London; lieut. general "CROMWELL; major general SKIPPON; earl of WAR- "WICK, admiral of the narrow seas; ALEXANDER "LESLEY, general of the Scots; earl of MANCHESTER." *All on horseback. Sold by Stent; large h. sh.*

Robert

* The name of a printſeller, ſucceſſor to Stent, whoſe ſtock in trade he purchaſed,

THOMAS LORD FAIRFAX

Pub. June 1.1803. by Jn.º Scott, 23. St.º Martins Court, Leicester Square.

Robert, earl of Essex, was only son of the unfortunate favourite of queen Elizabeth, and inherited much of his father's popularity. He acquired, in the Low Countries, a great reputation as a soldier; a kind of merit, that was despised by James I. and overlooked by Charles. His courage was great, his honour was inflexible; but he rather waited, than sought for opportunities of fighting; and knew better how to gain, than improve a victory. When he took the command of the parliament army, he was better qualified than any man in the kingdom for that post; but was soon eclipsed by a new race of soldiers, who, if not his superiors in the art of war, went far beyond him in spirit and enterprise. He died the fourteenth of September, 1646; and his death helped to open a way for the ambition of Cromwell.

SIR THOMAS FAIRFAX, knt. general of the forces raised by the parliament; *Ed. Bowers p. W. Marshall sc. On horseback. Frontispiece to "Eng-" land's Recovery: being the History of the Army un-" der the conduct of Sir Thomas Fairfax:" fol.* 1647.

THOMAS, (afterwards) Lord FAIRFAX; *Cooper p. Houbraken sc. In the Collection of Brian Fairfax, Esq. Illust. Head.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *from a miniature in the hands of Brian Fairfax, Esq. Hulett sc. In Peck's "Life of Cromwell;" 4to. The original picture was painted by Heywood.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Walker p. Faithorne sc. in armour; h. sh. This is copied by Vandergucht, in 8vo.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *etched by Streeter*, in an*

* Afterwards ferjeant-painter to Charles II.

an oval of palms. This is in the view of the battle of Naseby, in "England's Recovery," &c. mentioned above.

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, general; *in a cloak, staff, &c. in Hollar's manner*; 8*vo.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, &c. *eight verses, in High Dutch; large* 8*vo.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, *on horseback. Sold by Thomas Hind*; *h. sh.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Stent*; 4*to.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *anagramma, Fax erit famosa*; 4*to.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; "*Cætera norunt*," *&c. large* 4*to.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, generalis exercituum, &c. 12*mo.*

Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX; *Moncornet exc.* 4*to.*

THOMAS FAIRFAX, *novæ Anglicanæ reipublicæ, &c. capitaneus generalis.*

FAIRFAX, the lord-general of the forces raised by the parliament; *sash about his waist*; 4*to.*

THOMAS, Lord FAIRFAX; *a sash about his waist*; *Vertue sc. Copied from the foregoing.*

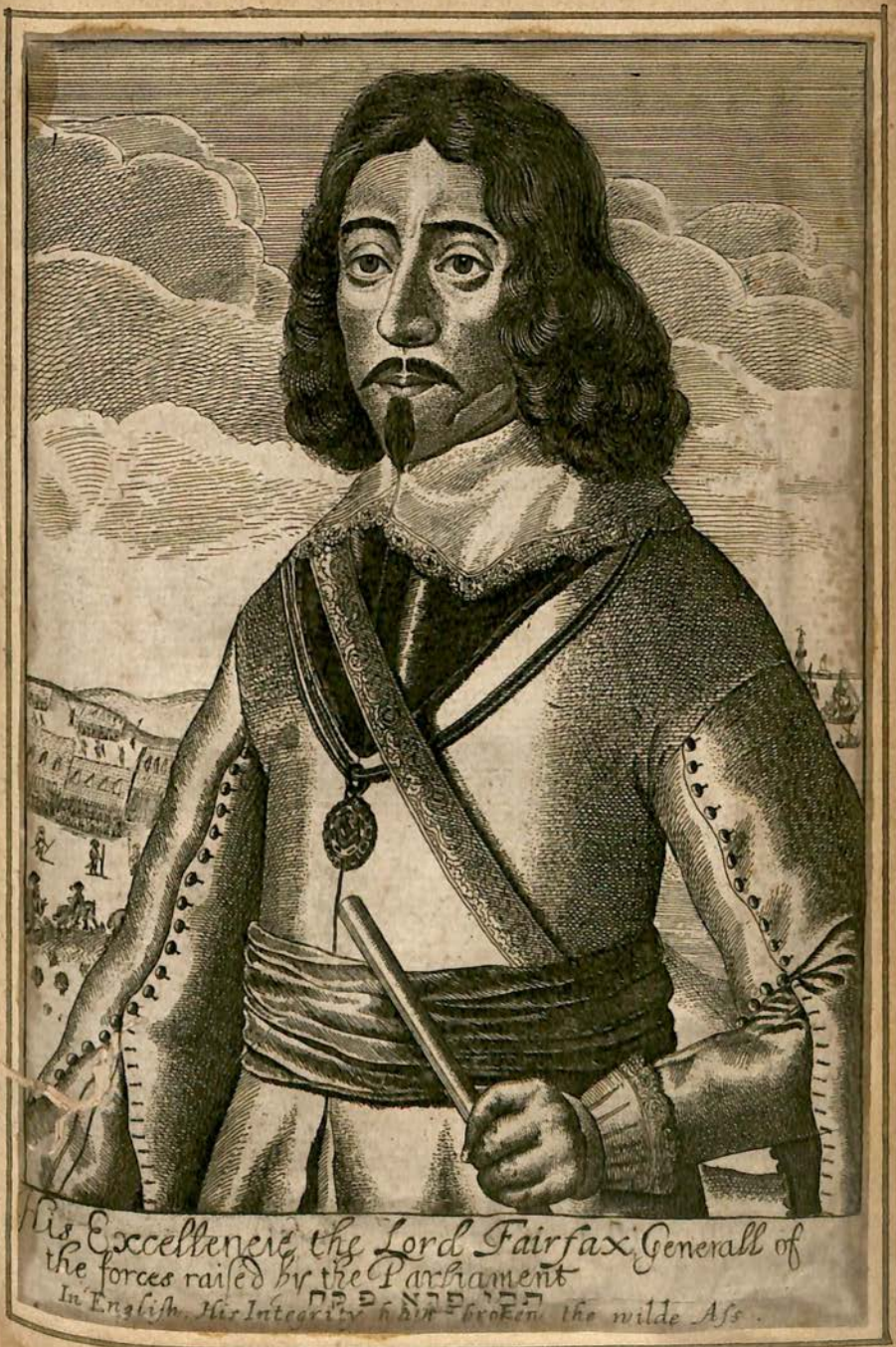
THOMAS, Lord FAIRFAX; *profile; hat; holding his sword and papers; six Dutch verses*; *Savry exc. large* 4*to. a curious print.*

THOMAS, Lord FAIRFAX; *T. Worlidge f.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ *inches, by* $2\frac{1}{2}$.

THOMAS, Lord FAIRFAX, baron of Cameron, &c. *in armour.*

Lord FAIRFAX, *with a Hebrew inscription; in English,* "*His integrity hath broken the wild ass.*" 4*to.*

Thomas, lord Fairfax, was formed as a soldier under Horatio, lord Vere, in the Netherlands; and was at the taking of Bois le Duc from



His Excellencie the Lord Fairfax Generall of the forces raised by the Parliament

In English, His Integrity his broken the wilde Ass.

from the Spaniards. He was one of the first characters of his time for integrity and military accomplishments; but his natural simplicity was so great, that he was ever the dupe of Cromwell, who had only *the appearance of it*. He was a very useful instrument in the hands of that aspiring man, who quickly reaped the fruit of all his victories. Sir Horace Vere, his master in the art of war, was remarkable for doing great things with few men; and Fairfax with the loss of few. He had a considerable share in the restoration of Charles II. *. See Class IX.

OLIVER CROMWELL, lieutenant-general; *Joost Hartgers exc.* 8*vo.*

Oliver Cromwell united in a very high degree the characters of the politician and the general; and occasionally assumed those of the buffoon, and the preacher. He broke forth from his obscurity, at an age when others think themselves doomed to it for ever; and when many begin to entertain thoughts of retiring from the world, he began to make the most conspicuous figure in it. He availed himself of the virtues and the vices, the talents and the weaknesses of Mankind; and such obstacles as would have been unsurmountable to an inferior genius, helped greatly to carry him on in his career. His most signal exploit in this reign, was at the battle of Naseby, where in that decisive

* Mr Ralph Thoresby informs us, in the account of his own "Museum," that Lord Fairfax made a collection of engraved portraits of warriors. He also made a collection of coins and medals, which were purchased by Mr Thoresby's father.

It should be remembered to his honour, that he allowed a considerable pension to that able and industrious antiquary, Rodger Dodsworth, who had the greatest hand in the "*Monasticon.*"

cisive action, he wholly turned the fortune of the day *. See the Interregnum, Class I.

Major-general THOMAS HARRISON; *from an original painting; M. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo. In Clarendon's "History." There is a small print of him, holding a truncheon.*

Major-general Harrison, son of a butcher, at Nantwich in Cheshire, was bred an attorney; but quitted that profession in the beginning of the civil war. He was a man of courage, and of great volubility of tongue; and was of singular service to Cromwell, in subduing the Presbyterian faction. He was one of those who pleaded for a *legal trial* of Charles I. whom he undertook to bring from Hurst Castle for that purpose. He amused Fairfax with long prayers, *for which he had an admirable talent*, at the time of the king's execution. He was one of the ten regicides who were executed in October, 1660. He died, exulting in the cause for which he suffered. See the Interregnum, Class IV †.

FERDINAND, LORD FAIRFAX. *Sold by Hen. Dochen; whole length; 4to.*

FERDI-

* It has been aſſerted, that his body was carried by his own direction, to that part of Naſeby field, where he won the victory, and there, with great privacy interred. "Complete Hiſt. of England," iii. p. 228. in the notes.

† In Cowley's comedy, called "The Cutter of Coleman Street," act iii. towards the end, it is ſaid, that "Major-general Harriſon is to come in green "ſleeves ‡, from the north, upon a ſky-coloured mule, which ſignifies heaven-"ly inſtruction." This paſſage was cenſured as profane: but, ſays the author in his preface, "Is it profane to ſpeak of Harriſon's return to life again, "when ſome of his friends really profeſt their belief of it, and he himſelf had "been ſaid to promiſe it?"

‡ Probably then worn by butchers.

Engraved from an Original Picture in the
possession of the Earl of Harcourt.

FERDINAND, Lord FAIRFAX; *a small head* *.

Ferdinand, lord Fairfax, father of Thomas, above mentioned, was general of the parliament forces in the North. He was totally routed by the earl of Newcastle, at Adderton Moor, in June, 1643: but he and his son gained a complete victory over colonel Bellasyse, governor of York, at Selby, the eleventh of April, 1644, for which the parliament ordered a general thanksgiving. After Sir Thomas Glemham had surrendered York, and the earl had retired beyond the seas, he succeeded to the government of that city, and of the northern counties. He died at York, March the 13th, 1647-8.

WILLIAM, earl of Bedford, general of the horse (under the earl of Essex); *G. G. (Glover) f. 4to.* See Class III.

SIR WILLIAM WALLER, knt. serjeant-major-general, &c. *C. J. P.* 1643; *Rottermondt inc. large 4to.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, &c. *12mo. Copied from the above.*

Sir WILLIAM WALLER, knt. chief-general of all the forces in Glocestershire, &c. *whole length; Stent; 4to.*

Sir William Waller, son of Sir Thomas Waller, constable of Dover Castle, and Margaret, daugh-

* This is in a book called "A Survey of England's Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots, by Josiah Ricraft," 1647, 8vo. In the same book are twenty more small heads; among which are lord Roberts, lord Willoughby of Parham, major-general Massey, major-general Skippon, major-general Poyntz, major-general Brown, the earl of Calendar, Sir William Balfour, Sir William Brereton, and Sir John Meldrum. The rest need not be enumerated, as being in general copies from well known prints. The book is very uncommon.

daughter of Sampson Lennard, lord Dacre, served in the Netherlands, in the same camp with Sir Ralph Hopton; and was in the army of the confederate princes against the emperor. He was one of the most able and active of the parliament generals, and was for a considerable time victorious, and therefore called, William the Conqueror. He was defeated at the battle of Lansdown, near Bath, and afterwards totally routed at Roundway Down, near the Devizes. Hence, with a little variation, it was called *Runaway Down*, and continues to be called so to this day. Sir Arthur Haslerig's cuirassiers, well known by the name of *lobsters*, were among the fugitives: Cleaveland says, that "they turned "crabs, and went backwards *." The conqueror's fame sunk considerably from this time; but he afterwards had the honour of defeating his former fellow-soldier, the lord Hopton, at Alresford. See the next reign, Class IX.

July 5, 1643.
July 13, 1643.

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, lieutenant-general of the horse under the earl of Essex, commanded the reserve at Edge-hill, with which he charged so vigorously, that he soon dispersed the king's best infantry, and seized his artillery. He also greatly distinguished himself in the taking of Newbury. See the next Class.

EDWARD, LORD MOUNTAGUE, (MONTAGU) baron of Kimbolton, viscount Mandeville, earl of Manchester. *From a painting, when one of the members: M. Vandergucht sc.* 8vo. *Another, with the same inscription,* 12mo. *square.*

EDWARD MONTAGUE, lord Kimbolton; *Illust. Head.*

EDWARD

* Cleaveland's "Works," p. 114, edit. 1677.

EDWARD L^d. Mountague Baron of Kimbolton, Viscount Mandeville Earl of Manchester &c.

From a Painting when one of y^e Members.

The right Hon.ble Edward Earle of Manchester &c: Major Generall of the Association

EDWARD, Lord MOUNTAGUE, &c. major-general of the association; 8*vo*.

EDWARD, Lord MOUNTAGUE, &c. major-general of the parliament's forces, in the associated counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, &c. *W. Hollar f.* 1644; *a small oval.*

Edward, earl of Manchester, a nobleman of many great and amiable qualities, was a zealous, and no less able patron of liberty; but without enmity to monarchy, or the person of the king. He was one of the avowed patriots in the house of peers, and the only member of that house who was accused by Charles of high-treason, together with the five members of the house of commons. In the civil war, he had the charge of seven of the associated counties; and with his usual activity and address, raised an army of horse, which he commanded in person. Soon after he entered upon his command, he forced the town of Lynne to submit to the parliament, and defeated the earl of Newcastle's army at Horn Castle. In 1644, he took Lincoln by storm, and had a principal share in the victory at Marston Moor. After the battle of Newbury, he was suspected of favouring the king's interest; was even accused by Cromwell of neglect of duty, and by the self-denying ordinance, deprived of his commission. He heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. who appointed him lord-chamberlain of his household. *Ob.* May 5, 1671, *Æt.* 69. Oct. 27. 1644.

PHILIP SKIPPON, Esq. *in armour; 4to.*

Philip Skippon was serjeant-major-general of the parliament-army, major-general of the London militia, and governor of Bristol. After the passing of the self-denying ordinance, he was

was preferred to the same post in the army that he held before; to which he was thought justly to be entitled on the foot of his merit. He was president of the council of war, under the earl of Essex; and, both in the cabinet and the field, approved himself an excellent soldier. He commanded the infantry at the battle of Naseby, where he exerted himself with his usual intrepidity. "Magnanimous Skippon (says May) was "grievously wounded, yet would not forsake the "battle; but with all possible endeavours, dis- "charged his part, till the victory was obtained*." He was a zealous republican, and indeed went the greatest lengths with that party. His name frequently occurs as a member of the house of commons, in the Interregnum. He was also one of Cromwell's council of state. He had 1000 l. a year in lands of inheritance, assigned him by the parliament, for his services †. Walker says, "he was heretofore waggoner to Sir Francis "Vere ‡." But if he were a waggoner, which is extremely improbable, it adds much to the greatness of his character, to have been able to raise himself to such eminent posts in the army and the state, under every disadvantage of education. I am informed that he was father to Philip Skippon, Esq. who travelled with Mr Ray. Quære.

COLONEL MASSEY, appointed lieutenant-general of the horse, raised for Ireland, by the parliament; *hair, whiskers, &c.* 12*mo.*

EDWARD

* May's "Breviary of the Hiſt. of the Parliament," p. 96.

† The duke of Buckingham's eſtate, at Blecheley, in Buckinghamſhire, was given him, on that nobleman's forfeiture; but, at the Reſtoration, it reverted to the legal owner.

‡ Walker's "Hiſt. of Independency," I. p. 45. Sir Francis Vere is there called Pere: I have ſubſtituted the true reading.

Maſſey was, perhaps, waggoner to Sir Francis Vere, in the ſame ſenſe as Sir Laurence Dundas was to Prince Ferdinand.

MAJOR GENERAL MASSEY.

EDWARD MASSEY, esq. major-general of the West; *in armour.*

The undaunted Col. MASSIE, &c. *W. Bressie f. whole length, 4to. scarce. His head is prefixed to "An "Historical Relation of the military Government of "Gloucester," &c.* 1645, 12*mo.*

There is a painting of him by Coker, at Coddington, in Cheshire.

Major-general Massey, a presbyterian, and a soldier of fortune, offered to enter into the king's service, before he was retained by the parliament, which he served with a fidelity that was greatly applauded. He was governor of the city of Gloucester, which he held out with invincible resolution, against the flower of the royal army, till the earl of Essex could be supplied with a sufficient body of forces to raise the siege. The defence of this city is one of the most signal instances of bravery in the whole course of the war. He was set aside by the independents, upon the passing of the self-denying ordinance, and we find him a major-general of the army, under Charles II. in 1651.

Major-general POYNTZ (POINTZ); *in armour; a small head.*

In the book of Medals by the Simons, plate xxi. *is a medal of* POINTZ; *on the reverse,* "1646, Sideni "Pointz *, 10,000 Equit. & Ped. associat. Septent. "Dux. Sum. Ebor. Gubern."

Major-general Pointz, a man of courage and activity, gained a very considerable name, by his vigilance as well as his valour, in the north and north-west, where he, in several skirmishes,

* Ricraft styles him Sir Sydenham Poyntz.

had the advantage of the royalists, he commanded a large body of the parliament forces, with which he harrassed the poor remains of the royal army, after the battle of Naseby. His most signal exploit was routing the king's horse at Chester, and killing many gentlemen and officers of note, particularly the gallant earl of Lichfield, who was the third brother of that illustrious house, that sacrificed their lives in the course of the civil war. It has been said, that his views in entering into this war were purely patriotic; and that he was never known to be influenced by covetousness or ambition, when he had frequent opportunities of amply gratifying these passions.

JOHN LAMBERT, major-general, &c.

RICHARD BROWN, esq. major-general of Oxon. Berkshire, and Buckingham; 12*mo. square. In Ricraft's book.*

Richard Brown, an eminent citizen of London, and a warm advocate for presbytery, greatly distinguished himself in the field, and had no small influence in the parliament, where he was a representative for the city of London. He attended the earl of Essex when he first marched against the king, and had a considerable hand in defeating the royalists near Worcester, and at Edge-hill. He took Arundel Castle by storm, and seizing on Abingdon, bravely defended it against the whole force of the garrison of Oxford. In a sudden sally from Abingdon, he surprised and took Bellasith house, which was strongly garrisoned by the royal party, and found in it a good supply of provisions. He was one of the commissioners deputed to receive the king from the Scots army, where, per-

Vl. Gen. Fairfax

Richard Browne Esq.r Major Generall
of Oxon Berkshire & Buckingham

Engravd from Ricrafts Survey
of Englands Champions.

Pub.d by W. Richardson, Castle Street Leicester Fields.

perceiving the great advantage his majesty had in his disputes with their politicians and divines, and probably penetrating the designs of the independants, he returned to his allegiance, and ever after inflexibly adhered to it. He was much in favour with Charles II. whose resident he was at Paris, before the restoration; and was soon after created a baronet, having before received the honour of knighthood. He had the command of the city militia, and was lord mayor of London, in 1660. His only daughter and heiress espoused John Evelyn, esq. * during her father's residence in France †.

HENRY IRETON, commissary-general.

John Lambert and Henry Ireton, who were of genteel extraction, studied the common law at the inns of court. Upon the commencement of the war, they entered into the parliament army, and seem to have set out with the same principles and views: but Lambert's ambition, which was his ruling passion, carried him at length much farther than that of Ireton. They both distinguished themselves at the battle of Naseby, and were both concerned in drawing up the remonstrance of the army to the parliament; in which they demanded, in the style of lawgivers, that the house should be purged of such as they deemed unfit to sit in it; and that no parliaments should be dissolved by the king, without their consent. Ireton had the greatest hand in drawing up the ordinance for the king's

 trial,

* Cowley, in his "Garden," addreſſed to this worthy gentleman, compliments him upon his taſte for horticulture and books, and his happy choice of a wife, who had, as he expreſſes it,

The faireſt garden in her looks,
And in her mind the choiceſt books.

† Vita Jo. Barwick, Wood, Ricraft, &c.

trial, and the precept for proclaiming the high-court of justice, in which he sat as a judge. See the Interregnum, Class II.

COLONELS, AND INFERIOR OFFICERS.

The seven persons following, were colonels under the earl of Essex; and they are ranged according to the order of the "List of the Armies," published in 1642.

HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford. See Class III.

WILLIAM FIENNES, viscount Say and Seale. See Class III.

PHILIP, LORD WHARTON. See Class III.

OLIVER ST JOHN, esq. See Class III. article BOLINGBROKE.

ROBERT, LORD BROOKE. See Class III.

DENZEL (or DENZIL) HOLLES, esq. See Class V.

JOHN HAMDEN, esq. See Class V.

LORD ROBERTS; *a small head. In Ricraft's book.*

John, lord Roberts, had the command of a regiment under the earl of Essex. He, at Newbury, led the parliament forces to the charge with great gallantry, and by his courage and conduct routed the royal army. He, with part of his brigade, defended Plymouth against the combined force of the enemy, and several times repulsed

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NOBILISS. DŪS FRANCISCUS WILLUGHBYE

BARO DE PARHAM &c.

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repulsed them to their great loss. See RADNOR in the reign of CHARLES II.

LORD WILLOUGHBY, of Parham; *a small head. In the same book with that of Lord Robert.*

The lord Willoughby, of Parham, greatly distinguished himself in taking by storm, at midnight, the strong garrison of Gainsborough *, and in it the earl of Kingston, and many gentlemen and common soldiers. He afterwards besieged and took the castle of Bolingbroke, with a considerable quantity of arms and amunition; and signalized his courage on many other occasions.

Among the medals of the Simons is a characteristic one of SIR JOHN SEATON, a Lancashire gentleman, who by his courage and activity had a principal hand in subduing the powerful army commanded by lord Strange, and reducing the county of Lancaster to the obedience of the parliament.

BASIL, lord FIELDING, colonel of horse under the earl of Bedford. See BASIL, earl of DENBIGH, Class III.

NATHANAEL FIENNES, col. of horse. See the Interregnum, Class II.

DESBOROUGH (DISBROWE) occurs as a colonel in this reign. He was afterwards a major-general, and lord chancellor of Ireland. See the Interregnum, Class VI.

Colonel (JOHN) OKEY; *on horseback; Stent.*

* July, 1643.

Colonel Okey, a man of low birth, and said to have been by occupation a drayman, was one of those who were called "Root and branch men;" who hated the name and office of a king, and were resolved to extirpate monarchy. He sat in judgment upon Charles, and his hand and seal is the sixth on the warrant for his execution. He was one of those regicides who were brought from Holland, in 1662, in which year he was executed at Tyburn, glorying in the cause for which he suffered.

SIR WILLIAM BRERETON; *a small head. In Ricraft's book.*

This brave volunteer gave abundant proof of his valour in the time of the civil war. He, in a sharp skirmish, defeated Sir Thomas Aston, near Nantwich, and soon after gave battle to the earl of Northampton, in Staffordshire, where that gallant and loyal nobleman was unfortunately slain: he presently after took the town of Stafford by stratagem. He next defeated lord Capel; and aided by Sir Thomas Fairfax, forced lord Byron to raise the siege of Nantwich. On the eighteenth of August, 1645, he gained a memorable victory over prince Rupert, in Cheshire. In November, the same year, he, in a fierce battle, totally routed a large party of the king's army, in conjunction with all the Welsh forces under the command of Sir William Vaughan, which composed a body of six thousand men. He also took several castles, the town of Rippon, and the cities of Chester and Lichfield *.

Colonel

* See Ricraft.

COLONEL JOHN HEWSON. See the Interregnum.

JOHN LILBURNE, lieutenant-colonel. See Class IX. See also the Interregnum, Class VII.

WILLIAM BARIFF, serjeant-major in col. Hamden's regiment. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

ARTHUR GODWIN, capt. of horse. See Class VIII.

CAPTAIN JOHN BASTWICK, Dr of physic, late captain of a foot company; *whole length*; *4to.* See Class IX.

GEORGE WITHER served the parliament in the double capacity of a captain and a satirist; and it is hard to say in which he merited more. See the preceding reign, Class IX.

SCOTCH GENERALS, &c.

GENERAL LASLAY, (LESLEY) earl of Leven, &c. *Vandyck p. In Clarendon's "History;" 8vo.*

This print is placed in a part of the history which relates to David Lesley his kinsman, for whom he was mistaken by the maker of the Index. See the British "Compendium" for Scotland, p. 218. See also May's "Breviary of the History of the Parliament," p. 75; and Hilkiah Bedford's "Anonymous Translation of Dr John Barwick's "Life," p. 146.

Alexander Lesley, (or Lesly) earl of Leven, acquired the highest reputation as a soldier,

under Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, who appointed him governor of Stralsund, which he bravely and vigilantly defended against the Imperialists. He was also governor of the cities along the coast of the Baltic; and afterward "felt-"marshall over the army in Westphalia *." He had the supreme command of the Scottish army when it invaded England, and was, upon the cessation of arms betwixt the two kingdoms, created an earl; and about the same time made governor of the castle of Edinburgh. He also commanded the army that marched into England in 1644; and which had so considerable a share in the battle of Marston Moor, the greatest that was fought during the civil war. Soon after the defeat of the royal army at this place, general Leven, the earl of Manchester, and Fairfax, with their combined forces, sat down before York, which presently surrendered upon terms. They soon after divided their armies; and Leven returning into the north, took the rich town of Newcastle †. It should be observed, that Alexander Lesley has been sometimes confounded with David. See an account of the latter in the Interregnum, Class VII.

1641.

July 2. 1644.

JACOBUS LEVINGSTONIUS, comes Calenderiæ, baro de Aumont, &c. *Ant. Vander Does sc. in armour; h. sh.*

James Levingston, earl of Calendar, who descended from the house of Linlithgow, was formed as a soldier, in the wars of Bohemia, Holland, Sweden and Germany, and acquired a great reputation in his military character. He was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Charles I. who created him lord Livingston of Almont, in

* Monro's expedition, Feb. 1637, p. 77. and O 2.
† May's "Breviary," &c, p. 79.

in 1633, and earl of Calendar, 1641. Upon the eruption of the civil war, he took the side of the parliament, but afterwards attached himself to the king. He marched into England, soon after the battle of Marston Moor, with ten thousand men, to assist the earl of Leven in reducing York. He was lieutenant-general of the Scots army that attempted to rescue Charles from his confinement in the Isle of Wight. His most signal exploit was the taking of Carlisle, in which he found a seasonable supply of arms and ammunition. *Ob.* Oct. 1672 *.

SIR JOHN MELDRUM, general of the county of Lancaster, &c. *a small head: In Ricraft's "Survey of England's Champions," &c.*

Sir John Meldrum, a Scotsman, when he entered into the service of the parliament, joined himself to Sir William Waller, and first displayed his military talents in the west, particularly at the taking of Portsmouth. When the earl of Newcastle besieged Hull a second time, he made a bold sally from that fortress, beat the earl and his whole army from their works, and raised the siege. Upon this success, he, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Fairfax, took the strong town of Gainsborough †, and a few weeks after, the isle of Axholm. He next defeated a body of forces under the command of the lords Byron and Molineaux, near Ormskirk. The most signal of his actions was the taking of the town and castle of Scarborough. According to Ricraft, he was mortally wounded in taking this castle; but bishop Kennet informs us, that he received his death's wound at Ailresford, in Hampshire, and that he was buried in Westminster

* See Crauford's "Peerage," p. 59.

† 20 Dec. 1643.

minster abbey; but his body was, in 1661, taken up, and, with several others, buried in a pit, in St Margaret's church yard *.

JACOBUS RAMSAY, Scotus, Eques Auratus, Gen. Maj. Æt. 47, 1636.

Continuo orando feliciter omnia cedunt;
Adde, laborando memorabile nomen habebis.

In armour; a helmet on a table.

It was a maxim with this pious major-general, that a soldier could do much more by "wrestling "with God" in his closet, than by fighting in the field, and that prayers and baiting never hindered a journey.

The following person, who was a Scotsman of an illustrious family, was general of the horse to Christina, queen of Sweden. *He is represented in armour, with a picked beard. His print is thus inscribed:* "Illustri ac generoso Domino, Domido "RUPERTO DUGLASSIO, S. R. M. Sueciæ "Militiæ Equestris generali, et Assessori Collegii "militaris Holmensis, Libero Baroni Hæreditario "in Huitingham, Domino in Schalby, Zeven et "Hoch, Satten, &c. Domino suo gratioso dedi-"cat et offert J. Falck, S. R. M. Chalcographus." *D. B. p. J. F. sc.*

HEER WILHELM BROG, Ridder, ende Coronel Generael vande Scotsche natie; 1635; *in armour; C. Van Queboren sc. 4to.*

* * * * * * * * * * *

AN IRISH GENERAL.

ALGERNON SIDNEY, lieutenant-general of the horse in Ireland, and governor of Dublin, 1646. See the Interregnum, Class V. and the reign of CHARLES II. Class IX.

There

* See Kennet's "Register," &c. sub. ann. 1661.

Sir JAMES RAMSAY a General Officer in the armies of GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS King of *SWEDEN*

Pub.d April 1. 1798 by I Herbert

S^r. Cha. LUCAS.

There is an octavo print of a young man about eighteen, holding a helmet. It is inscribed, "*Vera* "*effigies Henrici Colthurst; Londini natus; Hollar* "*f.* 1644." I know nothing of this person.

CLASS VIII.

SONS of PEERS without Titles, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, GENTLEMEN, and PERSONS in inferior CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS.

SIR CHARLES LUCAS; *Dobson p. Vertue sc. From the original in the possession of lord Biron. One of the Set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir George Lisle's.*

Sir CHARLES LUCAS; *W. Dobson p.* 8*vo. In Clarendon's "History."*

There is a portrait of him, exactly similar to this print, at Billingbere, the seat of Richard Neville Neville, Esq. in Berkshire.

Sir Charles Lucas was son of Thomas Lucas, Esq. next brother to Sir John, who was afterwards the first lord Lucas*. He was governor of the garrison of Colchester; and signalized himself in the time of the civil war, at Newbury, Enborne-heath, Cawood Castle, and Fetbury Though he was esteemed a strict, and by some a rigid disciplinarian, no man took less advantage of a fallen enemy, or was more ready to give that quarter which, to the disgrace of humanity, was refused himself in the day of his distress. Sir Charles was at the head of those loyalists who, in 1648, shut themselves up in Colchester, and defended it with incredible resolution against the army of Fairfax for three months. When the garrison yielded to the enemy, their ammunition was reduced to a barrel and a half of powder; and their

* See the "Duke of Newcastle's Life," by his dutchess.

their provision to two horses, and one dog *. Sir Charles met with cruel treatment for his resolute defence of this place. He, and his friend Sir George Lisle, were ordered to be shot to death the same day on which the parliament army entered the town. He begged a day's respite to prepare for death, but his request was sternly refused. He died with the chearful and decent courage of a soldier and a christian. Executed Aug. 28, 1648. His faithful servant, who was a sorrowful spectator of his death, with great earnestness begged the executioner of his master to dispatch him also, as his life was become "his "torment †."

SIR GEORGE LISLE; *Vertue sc. From a painting in the possession of Mr Holman. One of the Set of Loyalists. The head is in the same plate with Sir Charles Lucas.*

Sir GEORGE LISLE; 8*vo.*

Sir George Lisle, son of a bookseller in London, had his military education in the Netherlands. He signalized himself upon many occasions in the civil war; particularly at the last battle of Newbury; where, in the dusk of the evening, he led his men to the charge in his shirt, that his person might be more conspicuous. The king, who was an eye witness of his bravery, knighted him in the field of battle. In 1648, he rose for his majesty in Essex; and was one of the royalists who so obstinately defended

* Mr Wood informs us, that Sir Charles was amused from time to time with expectation of relief by John Humphrey, an astrologer, and a disciple of Lilly; and that this impostor for the falsehood of his predictions was bastinadoed, sent to prison, and compelled to serve as a common soldier. "Athen. "Oxon," ii. col. 1110.

† "Lives of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle," 1648, p. 78.

P. Oliver pinxit

Sir ROBERT HARLEY,

Knight of the Bath, of Brampton Castle, in the County of Hereford.

Published August 1st 1793 by W. Richardson 31 Pork-house Strand.

defended Colchester, and died for their defence of it. This brave man having tenderly embraced the corpse of Sir Charles Lucas, his departed friend, immediately presented himself to the soldiers, who were ready for his execution. Thinking that they stood at too great a distance, he desired them to come nearer: one of them said, "I warrant you, Sir, we shall hit you." He replied with a smile, "Friends, I have been nearer "you, when you have missed me." Executed August 28, 1648.

SIR ROBERT HARLEY, Knight of the Bath, of Bramton Bryan Castle, in the county of Hereford; *P. Oliver p. in miniature; G. Vertue sc.* 1737; *h. sh.*

There is a portrait of him at Welbeck.

Sir Robert Harley was knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, and master of the mint to which office was annexed a salary of four thousand pounds a year. He first introduced that well-known artist, Thomas Simon *, to engrave the dies for the king's coins and medals. In 1640, he was commissioned by the commons, to demolish all images, crucifixes, and other obnoxious reliques of popery; and his commission was punctually executed. He had considerable influence in the house of commons; and like others of his illustrious family, was a great friend and patron of learning. *Ob.* 6 Nov. 1656.

NATHANAEL BARNARDISTON, Knt. of Ketton, in Suffolk; *F. H. Van Hove sc.*

Sir

* His name is sometimes spelt Symonds. Vertue has engraved an elegant volume of his coins and medals.

Sir Nathanael Barnardiston, knight of the shire for Suffolk, was a gentleman of exemplary behaviour in every relation of life. He was a true friend to the liberties of his country; but deeply regretted the distractions of it. His piety, like the rest of his virtues, was extraordinary; and he was a perfect pattern of conjugal fidelity and affection. A detail of his character may be seen in his life, by the reverend Mr Samuel Faircleugh; or in his funeral Sermon, by the same hand. *Ob.* 1653, *Æt.* 66. It is remarkable, that two baronets of his family, Sir Samuel and Sir Thomas Barnardiston, sat in the house of commons in the reign of Anne †.

Sir MARTIN LISTER, knight, 1626; *R. White sc. h. sh.*

The original portrait, which the print nearly resembles, is in the possession of George Gregory, esq. of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose grandfather caused this, and those of Sir Matthew, and lady Lister, to be engraved.

Sir Martin Lister was son of Sir Matthew Lister, the king's physician, of whom there is some account, in the ninth Class, to which, and the article of lady Leister, Class XI. I refer the reader. I shall only observe here, that he was an officer of the militia, and that at Harlaxton is preserved a very rich and curious belt, which he wore in that character.

"Vera

† This family is alſo remarkable for giving riſe to the name of Roundhead, as appears from the following note taken from Rapin's "Hiſtory." "The "(London) apprentices wore the hair of their head cut round, and the queen "obſerving out of a window, Samuel Barnardiſton among them, cried out, "See what a handſome round head is there! And the name came from thence, "and was firſt publicly uſed by Captain Hide."

"Vera ac viva effigies EDMUNDI FORTESCUE " de Fillapit (vel Fallowpit), in comitatu Devoniæ, " Equitis Aurati, pro obedientia sua Carolo Magnæ " Britanniæ regi, nunc in Hollandiæ exulis; *Æt.* " 38, 1647;" *Henry Danckers sc. Hagæ Com. in armour; h. sh.*

Sir Edmund Fortescue was descended from Sir Henry Fortesque, lord chief-justice of the common pleas in Ireland, in the reign of Henry VI*. He, on various occasions, distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity to Charles I. in the civil war. He was governor of Charles Fort, at Salcombe in Devonshire, which, when it was no longer tenable, he surrendered upon honourable terms. He afterwards fled into Holland, and in his exile compounded for his estate, at upwards of six hundred and sixty pounds. He lies buried at Delft, where a monument is erected to his memory.

SIR PHILIP MAYNWARING, a gentleman of an ancient family, and of eminent abilities, was secretary to the earl of Strafford. His portrait is in the same print with that of the earl.

SIR EDMUND MARMION. See some account of him under the division of Engravers, Class X.

SIR HENRY COKER, of the county of Wilts. See the next reign.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL, Knt. some time lord-mayor, and senior alderman of London, &c. *G. (Glover) sc. 8vo.*

SIR

* This Sir Henry married to his second wife the heiress of Fallowpit.

Sir James Cambell, a worthy magistrate, succeeded Sir Richard Dane, in the office of lord-mayor, 1629. See Browne's "Rare Patterne of "Justice and Mercy," in which is an account of "many notable and charitable legacies of Sir "James Cambell, Knt. and alderman," 1624.

JOHANNES WEBSTERUS; *Cor. Jo. (Johnson) p. T. Matham sc. eight Latin verses, by C. Barlæus.* See the reign of Charles II. Class VIII.

MR WILLIAM HERVEY; *M. Vandergucht sc. In the best edition of Cowley's Works, in 8vo.*

William Hervey, second son of Sir William Hervey, of Ickworth, was a young gentleman of many excellent and amiable qualities. He was a fellow collegiate, and intimate friend of Mr Cowley, who has very feelingly lamented his death, in an excellent copy of verses. He died at Cambridge, the 23d of Sept. 1642, in the 23d year of his age. His brother was direct ancestor to the present earl of Bristol.

Chosen for 1642. ISAAC PENNINGTON, lord-mayor of London; *gold chain; sword in his hand: a small portrait, in a print intitled, "The Committee, or Popery "in Masquerade."*

In this print are represented the several sectaries sitting at table, before which stand the mare and the quaker *, and the dog and the elder's maid, &c. &c. *large h. sh.*

ISAAC

* Sir John Denham has written a ballad on this subject, which begins thus.

"All in the land of Essex,
"Near Colchester the zealous,

"Was

M.r William Hervey

ISAAC PENNINGTON, *cut in wood; prefixed to "A "true Declaration and just Commendation of the great "and incomparable Care of the Right Honourable "Isaac Pennington, Lord Mayor of the City of Lon-"don, in advancing and promoting the Bulwarks and "Fortifications about the City and Suburbs, with a "Vindication of his Honour from all the malicious "Aspersions of Malignants. Published and presented "to his Honour by W. S."* 1643.

Isaac Pennington, the factious lord-mayor of London, was of a very different character from the town-clerk (or mayor) of Ephesus, as he was the greatest *raiser of tumults* in this reign. In 1640, he presented a petition for the total alteration of church government, which was signed by fifteen thousand persons. The licensing of Ovid's "Art of Love," was then heavily complained of, among the ecclesiastical abuses; and indeed with much more reason than the greater part of them. In 1643, he presented another petition against making peace with the king. He was one of the aldermen who, with Thomas Andrews, the lord-mayor, personally proclaimed the act for abolishing kingly government. He was one of the king's judges who surrendered themselves at the Restoration, and who, though attainted and convicted of high treason, were respited from execution. He died soon after in the Tower, of which he had been lieutenant †.

AR-

"Was play'd such a prank
"On the side of a bank,
"As would have made a stonehorse jealous."

The story of the dog and the elder's maid is much of the same kind; of this there is also a ballad. Mr. Dryden alludes to this story in the second part of "Absalom and Achitophel." It is worth the reader's while to turn to the verses.

† See Strype's Stow.

ARTHUR GOODWIN, father of Jane, his sole daughter and heiress *, second lady of Philip, lord Wharton; *Vandyck p. P. V. Gunst sc. Ex museo sereniss. domini de Wharton; whole length; large h. sh.*

This portrait, together with the rest of the Wharton family, was bought of the duke by the late lord Orford, who gave him a hundred pounds for each of the whole lengths, and fifty for each of the half lengths. That of Arthur Goodwin, esteemed one of the best, is in the grand collection of the duke of Devonshire, to whom lord Orford made a present of it. See "Anecdotes of "Painting," ii. p. 100, 2d edit.

Arthur Goodwin, who was one of the active patriots in this reign, was a very intimate friend of the celebrated Hamden. His daughter Jane, was the second of the three wives of Philip, lord Wharton, by whom she was mother of the famous marquis, and grandmother of the more famous duke; who soon dissipated the estate at Upper Winchendon in Buckinghamshire, which she brought into the family †. The marquis laid

John Warner, another ſeditious lord-mayor, raiſed a great tumult in this reign about roſemary and bays, at Chriſtmas ‡. It is obſervable, that many perſons at that time of the year, affected to hold minced pies in the utmoſt deteſtation; though they were well known to have no averſion to them at any other ſeaſon.

* There ſeems to be a miſtake here, as in the "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. p. 101, 2d edit. note 1, Arthur Goodwin is ſaid to be the father of Mrs Smith.

† The manor of Winchendon is ſituated in a very dirty part of the county of Buckingham, where the ſoil is a very ſtiff clay. Cibber, the laureat, who ſometimes viſited the duke, was once in his coach with him, when it went very ſlowly through a deep ſlough. Colley, with his uſual vivacity and aſſurance, ſaid to his grace: "It is reported, my lord duke, that you run out of "your eſtate; but it is impoſſible for you to run out of this." Communicated by my late honoured friend and patron, Henry Boyle, eſq. who had it from Cibber himſelf.

‡ "Hiſt. of Independency," i. 83.

John Harrison of Seedes Esqr.

Templum pro tumulo.

Pub June 10. 1800 by W. Richardson No 31 Strand.

laid out an incredible sum of money upon the manor-house there, which was pulled down a few years ago, and the materials sold.

GEORGE TOOKE, of Popes, in com. Hartford, Arm. "Militia mea multiplex;" *Edmund Marmion f. 4to.*

There is a small octavo published, but not written, by John Greaves. It is intitled, "A Description of the Grand Signiour's Seraglio," &c. which that great man has dedicated "To his honoured, and truly noble friend, George Took, esquire, of Popes, in the county of Hartford." See the dedication of this book, which was printed in 1650, and again in 1653.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leedes, Esq. &c. "*Templum pro tumulo;*" *h. sh.*

John Harrison, esq. alderman of Leedes, deserves to be remembered to the latest posterity, for his judicious benefactions and charities to that place. As the church there was too small to contain the numerous inhabitants, he built and endowed another, at his own expence. He founded and endowed a commodious hospital for the poor, who, during their health and strength, had been industrious. He also founded a free school, and built a stately market-cross. He left the annual income of his real estate, which his munificence had greatly exhausted, to be applied to the relief of his poor relations. The males were, at the discretion of his executors, to be put out to trades, and the females to have a suitable portion given with them in marriage. He died the twenty-ninth of October, 1656, in the seventy-seventh year

of his age *, and was buried in the noble church which himself had founded. His name deserves ever to be joined with that of *The Man of Ross* †. His works, some of which relate to the antiquities of Leedes, were printed at the request of his friends, in 1647.

ROBERT RAWLINSON, of Cark, in Lancashire, Esq^r. See the next reign.

JACOBUS CALTHORPE, de East Basham, in Comitatu Norfolciæ, Armiger; Æt. 38, 1642, *h. sh.*

He was probably of the same family with Sir Henry Calthorpe, the recorder, who published "The Customs and Liberties of the City of Lon-"don," in octavo. A person of both his names was knighted by Cromwell, in December, 1656. He was then Sheriff of the county of Suffolk.

JOHN LA MOTTE, Esq. Citizen of London, &c. *Faithorne f. Before Bellers's Life of him*, 1656, *4to.*

John La Motte was son of Francis La Motte, a native of Ypres, in Flanders, whence he fled into England from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and settled at Colchester, where he had

* He was seventy-seven, if we may depend on the date on the print; according to other accounts, no more than seventy.

† In the codicil to his last will, he disposed of sixteen hundred pounds in the following manner: "Whereas I heretofore bought of Richard Falkingham, "Esq divers lands and tenements, part of which I endowed the new church "withal, and part I since sold to several persons, for a good sum of money "more than I purchased the same for; I have thought myself bound to be-"stow upon the two eldest sons of John Green and John Hamerton, who mar-"ried the co-heirs of Richard Falkingham, the overplus of all such monies as "I sold the lands for, more than the land cost me."

had a principal hand in setting up and promoting the manufacture of "sayes and bayes." John became an eminent and wealthy merchant in London, and was chosen alderman of the city. None of his contemporaries maintained a fairer character, or had a more extensive credit. His piety was exemplary; and his charities, in his lifetime, almost without example. They extended to the distressed protestants in foreign parts, as well as to multitudes of miserable objects in the three kingdoms. He died much lamented by all that knew him, on the 13th of July 1655. He was grandfather to the facetious Dr William King, author of the "Art of Cookery," and many other pieces of wit and humour †. Particulars of his life may be seen in the book above mentioned, and in Clark's "Lives of eminent Persons," 1683, fol.

HENRY WELBY, Gent. *sitting at a table, with a book open before him, on which is inscribed,* "Vanitas vanitatum, omnia vanitas." *He has a long and thick beard, and a staff in his right hand. W. M. (Marshall) sc. Before his Life, in 4to.* 1637, *which is very rare. It has been reprinted in the* "Phœnix Britannicus," *4to.*

Henry Welby was a native of Lincolnshire, where he had an estate of above a thousand pounds a year. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the qualifications of a gentleman. Having been a competent time at the university and the inns of court, he completed his education by making the tour of Europe. He was happy in the love and esteem of his friends, and indeed of all that knew him, as his heart was warm, and

† See King's "Miscellanies," p. 14

the virtues of it were conspicuous from his many acts of humanity, benevolence, and charity. When he was about forty years of age, his brother, an abandoned profligate, made an attempt upon his life with a pistol, which, not going off, he wrested it from his hands, and found it charged with a double bullet. Hence he formed a resolution of retiring from the world; and taking a house in Grub-street, he reserved three rooms for himself; the first for his diet, the second for his lodging, and the third for his study. In these he kept himself so closely retired, that for forty-four years he was never seen by any human creature, except an old maid that attended him, who had only been permitted to see him in some cases of great necessity. His diet was constantly bread, water-gruel, milk, and vegetables, and, when he indulged himself most, the yolk of an egg. He bought all the new books that were published, most of which, upon a slight examination, he rejected. His time was regularly spent in reading, meditation, and prayer. No Carthusian monk was ever more constant and rigid in his abstinence. His plain garb, his long and silver beard, his mortified and venerable aspect, bespoke him an ancient inhabitant of the desert rather than a gentleman of fortune in a populous city. He expended a great part of his income in acts of charity, and was very inquisitive after proper objects. He died the 29th of October, 1636, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, and lies buried in St Giles's church, near Cripplegate. The old maid servant died but six days before her master. He had a very amiable daughter, who married Sir Christopher Hilliard, a gentleman of Yorkshire; but neither she, nor any of her

Engraved from a Unique Print in the Collection of S^r John S^t Aubyn

her family, ever saw her father after his retirement.

Effig. vera GUIL. LEE, Patris hujus Progeniei, Ætatis suæ 89, 1635. *The head, with arms at bottom, is at the root of a genealogical tree* *, *which covers a large sheet. Guli. Porter exc.*

William Lee, of Abingdon in Berkshire, is memorable for the blessing of health and long life, and the multiplication of his progeny. He had by his first wife, two sons; and by his second, four sons and eleven daughters. He married a third wife, with an honest and laudable intention of begetting more, but she unfortunately proved barren; it is probable, that he would otherwise have distinguished himself as a prolific patriarch. He lived to see seventeen in the first descent, seventy-eight in the second, and one hundred and two in the third; in all, one hundred and ninety-seven; who were living on the fifth of November, 1637. He is recorded here as a singular benefactor to the public. Such men were greatly wanted by the nation at this period, to repair the depopulation of the civil war.

SIR WILLIAM DICK, of Braid, Kt. *is variously represented by Robert and William Vaughan, perhaps father and son, in a folio pamphlet which contains an account of his sufferings* †. 1. *He is seen proudly mounted on horseback;* 2. *arrested, and in the serjeant's hands;* 3. *dead in prison.*

 The

* ——— Ingens
Exiit ad cœlum ramis felicibus arbos,
Miraturque novas frondes. VIRG.

† It is intitled "The lamentable State of the deceased Sir William Dick."

The strange vicissitudes of human life, and especially those of the calamitous kind, were never more frequent than in the eventful reign of Charles I. If we except the fate of that monarch, they were, perhaps, in no instance more signally exemplified than in that of Sir William Dick, who was lord provost of Edinburgh, and a very eminent merchant, with a fortune, as he says himself, of upwards of 50,000l. Having the means, he did not want the inclination, to assist his countrymen, the covenanters, with large sums of money to defray the necessary expences of the war; but they failing in their payments, he so far overstrained his credit, that his bills were returned protested, and he was totally ruined. He hereupon earnestly applied for relief to the parliaments of England and Scotland. According to his state of the account, there were due to him from England 36,803l. from Scotland 28,131l. in all, 64,934l. for payment of which he had warrants granted on the chamber of London, in 1641; on the English customs, in 1643 and 1644; on the cavaliers estates, in 1646; and on the excise of wine in Scotland, 1651. It appears by lord Loudon, the chancellor of Scotland's letters to the English house of commons, and to the commissioners in London, 1644, that there was a clear balance due to Dick of 34,000l. from that nation. Notwithstanding these warrants for repayment, and the application of the Scots to their brethren in England, he had only recovered 1000l. in 1653, after sixteen years solicitation, during which time he was reduced to so great straits, that he was arrested for some small debts contracted for his necessary subsistence, and as it seems, died in prison, the 19th of Dec. 1655, aged

aged 75. Hence we may learn, that however loudly republicans may talk of liberty, they can be guilty of as flagrant violations of common justice as the most despotic princes, when the political necessity of the state calls, or only serves as a plausible pretence for it.

An anonymous print of a man in his own hair, with whiskers and a picked beard, a plain coat resembling buff, a shoulder-knot of striped ribbon, and ribbons in bows of the same kind, which fasten his coat instead of buttons; an embroidered ornament, the fore part of which is not unlike a breast-plate. W. Hollar f. Londini, 1644, 8*vo*. *This print, which is not in the Catalogue of Hollar's works, is in Mr Bull's collection.*

EDWARD CALVER, Gent. of Wilbie in the county of Suffolk; 8*vo*.

I am informed from a manuscript note under this head, in the collection of Mr Thoresby *, that he was a relation of Bernard Calver, or Calvert, of Andover, who went from Southwark to Calais, July 17, 1620, and back again the same day. He set out at three in the morning, and returned about eight in the evening, in good health and spirits †.

FRAN.

* Now Sir William Musgrave's.

† An exploit like that of Calvert's is mentioned in Birch's "Life of Robert Boyle," p. 8.—The most extraordinary instance of this kind in history is that of Cooper Thornhill, an inn-keeper, at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, who rode from that place to London, and back again; and also a second time to London, in one day; which made in all two hundred and thirteen miles. He undertook to ride this journey with several horses in fifteen hours, but performed it in twelve and a quarter.—Some years ago, lord James Cavendish rode from Hyde Park Corner to Windsor Lodge, which is upwards of twenty miles, in less than an hour. Many horses, and some men, have since lost their lives by exploits of the like kind.

FRANCOIS HAWKINS, tirant a l'age des dix ans; *J. P. (Payne) sc.* 12*mo.*

This young gentleman died in the year 1627, or 1628.

GENTLEMEN IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENTS, &c.

GEORGIUS RODOLPHUS WECKERLIN; *Mytens p. Faithorne sc. small* 4*to.*

George Rodolph Weckerlin, a gentleman of German extraction, was Latin secretary to Charles I. He was author of "Poemata sacra "simul et profana, Germanice," Amst. 1641; 8vo. "Poemata profana, sive Odæ et Cantica, "Germanice," 1648; 8vo.† Elizabeth, his only daughter, was first wife to William Trumbull, of Easthamstead in Berkshire, Esq. son to the agent for James I. and Charles I. in the Low Countries: she was mother to the noted Sir William Trumbull, the friend of Mr Pope*.

SIR BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor of his majesty's court of wards and liveries; *D. Mytens p. J. Payne sc. h. sh. One of Payne's best heads.*

Sir BENJAMIN RUDYERD, surveyor, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval.*

His portrait by Hoskins, is in the collection of Col. Sothby in Bloomsbury Square.

Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, an accomplished gentleman, and an elegant scholar, was a very noted Speaker in parliament in this reign; where he pleaded strenuously for the bishops. Many of his speeches, and some poems by him, are in print; the latter are in the same volume with the

† "Bodl. Cat."

* From one of the monuments of the family at Eafthamftead.

S^r Beniamin Rudyerd Surveyor of his Ma:^tie Court of Wardes and Liueries.

Sr William Balfore etc:

Engravd from Ricraft's Survey

of Englands Champions.

[illegible] by Mr Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

the poems of William, earl of Pembroke †. He was the last surveyor of the court of wards and liveries, which was abolished in 1646 ‡. He was recompensed for the loss of his place with six thousand pounds, and a portion of lands out of the marquis of Worcester's estate, which was assigned him by the parliament. *Ob.* May 31, 1658. He lies buried in the church of West Woodhay, Berks, under a monument erected by his servant, John Grant, with an epitaph made by Sir Benjamin himself in his younger years.

SIR WILLIAM BALFOUR, gentleman of his majesty's privy-chamber in ordinary, and his majesty's lieutenant in the Castle Royal, or Tower of London; 12*mo.*

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. 1631; 4*to.*

Sir WILLIAM BALFOUR, &c. *A copy of the next above, by Vertue;* 4*to.*

Sir William Balfour, though he had great obligations to the court, made no scruple of attaching himself to its most violent opponents. He was turned out of his office of lieutenant of the Tower, a little before the breaking out of the civil war, and was succeeded by Colonel Lunsford. See Class VII.

ENDY.

† London, 1660; 8vo.

‡ When an eſtate was inherited by a female, the king obliged her to marry whom he pleaſed; and received for his own uſe, the clear profit of the rents, during the minority of the heir, whether male or female. This was the practice in the oppreſſive court of wards and liveries, by virtue of the prerogative. See the laſt article in Vol. i. of "Vetuſta Monumenta," publiſhed by the Antiquarian Society, where there is an hiſtorical account of that court, drawn up by the learned profeſſor Ward of Greſham College.

ENDYMION PORTER, Esqr. of his majesty's bed-chamber; *Guil. Dobson p. Guil. Faithorne sc. h. sh.* *

Endymion Porter, whose excellent natural parts were adorned by arts, languages, and travel, was much in favour with James I. and his son Charles. He was a man of great generosity, wit, and spirit, and had a general acquaintance among such as were of that character. He respected learned men in general; but loved poets, and had himself a refined taste for poetry. He attended Charles, when prince of Wales, into Spain, and was afterwards employed by him in several negotiations abroad. He was very active in secret services for the king in the civil war, and was no less dexterous in conveying his intelligence. He was so obnoxious to the parliament, that he was one of those who were always excepted from indemnity. He died abroad, in the court of Charles II.

SIR CHARLES COTTEREL, master of the ceremonies. See the reign of James II.

JAMES HOWELL, Esqr. one of the clerks of the privy-council. See an account of him among the authors in the Interregnum.

" The true and lively portraiture of that wor-
" thy citizen ROBERT RAWDON, one of
" the

* This portrait pretty evidently appears to have been done for the earl of Essex, though it is inscribed with Endymion Porter's name. The grossest impositions are sometimes practised by print-sellers, as well as by the dealers in coins and medals. Making of Antiques is now a trade in Italy, and the virtuosi and literati impose on each other. The reader may see an account of many frauds of this kind, in " Menckenius de Charlataneria eruditorum," a very curious book, but little known.

" the governors of St Thomas's hospital, and mas-
" ter of the right worshipful company of the fish-
" mongers. He died at Mitcham in Surrey, and
" was there buried, the 15 of Septr. 1664." *Small 4to. (R. White sc.)*

See some account of this family in the next reign, Class VIII. &c.

CONRADUS RUTEN, ex Scotia, eques; *Bronchorst p. J. Cœlmans sc. 4to.*

* * * * * * *

JACOBUS PETRUS HUNTER, nobilis * Scoto-Suecus, &c. *Æt.* 51; *F. de Nis p. P. Pontius sc. 4to.*

* * * * * * * *

CLASS IX.

MEN OF GENIUS AND LEARNING.

CHARLES I. whom the peculiarity of his fate made an author, appears to have been a much better master of his pen than his father. If the " Ei-
" kon Basilike" † be his, and it carries a strong internal evidence with it of its being so, he was as much superior to the generality of the writers of

* This epithet means no more than that he was a gentleman. Quære if properly placed.

† It ſeems, from Wagſtaffe's " Vindication of King Charles," that the emblematical frontiſpiece to the " Εικων Βασιλικη." in which he is repreſented kneeling, was deſigned by himſelf, and originally engraved by Marſhall The Greek line at the bottom, which has been variouſly and abſurdly interpreted, is ſufficiently explained at p. 220, 221, of the Gentleman's Magazine for 1754; but Conſtantius ſhould be read inſtead of " Conſtantine." The attitude or poſture of Pamela's prayer is accounted for by Wagſtaffe p. 116, &c. and 143 &c.

of his age, in point of excellence, as he was in dignity. This book, which according to Milton, had the same effect upon the affections of the English, that the famous will of Julius Cæsar had on those of the Roman people, is said to have gone through fifty editions, at home and abroad in one year. Whoever reads Mr Thomas Wagstaffe's defence of it, can, I believe, have but little doubt of the king's being the author. It has been attributed to Bishop Gauden; but if the reader compare a few pages of this book, with that prelate's "Sighs, Tears, and Com-" plaints of the Church of England *," he will soon perceive the difference. Many occasional pieces, written by Charles, are in the collection of his works in folio. See Class I.

PHYSICIANS.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. (physician to Charles I.); *Bemmel p. Houbraken sc.* 1739; *Illust. Head. In the collection of Dr Mead.*

The picture is *now* in the possession of Lord Galway.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. *sitting in an elbow chair. Hollar f. h. sh. scarce.*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS, M. D. *Faithorne f. a bust;* 8*vo.*

GULIELMUS HARVEIUS: *Cor. Jansen p. Hall sc. large* 4*to. or h. sh. fine. From an original belonging to the College of Physicians.*

WILLIAM HARVEY, *a proof print, by M'Ardell, h. sh. mezz.*

There is a bust of him engraved from that belonging to the College. It was done for an ornament to the certificates given by Dr Hunter to his pupils.

There

* Printed in folio, 1659.

An original portrait of him is at the College of Physicians, to which he was a great benefactor, and where he founded the annual oration.

This great physician, who will be ever memorable for his discovery of the circulation of the blood, had the happiness, in his life-time, to find the clamours of ignorance, envy, and prejudice, against his doctrine, totally silenced; and to see it universally established. It has, by length of time, been more and more confirmed; and every man now sees and knows it from his own experience. It appears to be of the utmost importance in medicine, as it is perhaps impossible to define health and sickness in fewer words, than that the one is a free, and the other an obstructed circulation.—Dr Harvey was not only an excellent physician; he was also an excellent man: his modesty, candour, and piety, were equal to his knowledge: the farther he penetrated into the wonders of nature, the more was he inclined to venerate the Author of it.—His great work intitled "Exercitatio Anatomica, de Motu Cordis "et Sanguinis in Animalibus," was printed at Francfort, in 4to. 1627.—*Ob.* 30 June, 1657, *Æt.* 80 *.—According to the "Annal. Coll. Med. "Lond." (MS.) lib. 4. pag. 78, 79, he died on June 3, and was buried on June 26. But if the date of his death in his epitaph, which is in Hempsted church, in Essex, may be credited, he died on the 30th of June.

THEODORUS TURQUETUS MAYERNUS, eq. aurat. Jacobi I. et Caroli I. Magnæ Britanniæ regum, archiater, *ad tabulam in pinacotheca R. Mead, M. D. asservatam. P. P. Rubens p. I. Simon del. et sc. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir

* Biographiâ.

Sir Theodore Mayerne, a native of Geneva, is perhaps the only instance of a physician who was retained in that character by four kings; namely, Henry IV. of France †, James I. of England, and the two Charles's. His reputation was deservedly great in his profession; and he may be justly considered as one of the reformers of the art of physic; as he was among the first that introduced the chymical practice, which time and experience have fully established ‡. He died of the effects of bad wine; a *slow* which the weakness of old age rendered a *quick* poison. He foretold the time of his death to his friends, with whom he had been moderately drinking at a tavern in the Strand; and it happened according to his prediction. The library at the College of Physicians was partly given to that society by Sir Theodore Mayerne, and partly by the marquis of Dorchester. There is a catalogue of his works, in the "Athenæ Oxonienses," among which is a book of receipts in cookery. It is to be wished, for the good of mankind, that other skilful physicians would write receipts of this sort; but not altogether according to Cheyne's aphorism, which is, "That the most insipid things are the most wholesome."—*Ob.* March, 1655, *Æt.* 83. Some valuable papers by Sir Theodore, written in elegant Latin, are now in Ashmole's Museum. They have been read by Dr Smyth, an eminent physician of Oxford, who says that they contain many curious particulars; they especially shew the state of physic in this reign, and discover the

† General Dict.

‡ The famous Petitot owed the perfection of his colouring in enamel to chymical secrets communicated to him by Sir Theodore Mayerne. See Notes of Painting," p. 450, 2d edit.

the first invention of several medicines. See the Interregnum.

SIR MATTHEW LISTER, knt. doctor of physic, 1646; *P. Van Somer sc.*

This is a manuscript inscription under the head. See the article of Sir MARTIN LISTER, Class VIII.

The following short account of Sir Matthew Lister was sent me, with other anecdotes of the Lister family, by Mr Edward Gregory, an ingenious young gentleman, of Harlaxton, near Grantham, whose ancestors were nearly related to it.

"Dr Matthew Lister was a younger son of a family of that name, which had a large estate at Craven in Yorkshire; and was bred to the science of physic, in which, as I was informed by Sir Edward Wilmot, he made great improvements; his recipes being at this time prescribed almost without alteration, in cases to which they are applicable. He never published any thing. Sir Hans Sloane had in his possession these receipts of his, which are now much esteemed by the faculty." Mr Wood informs us, that he was physician to Anne of Denmark, and one of the physicians in ordinary to Charles I. that he was president of the college in London, and one of the most eminent of his profession in the kingdom. *Ob.* 1657, *Æt.* 92. See more of him in Kennet's "Complete Hist." ii. 790.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, physician to Charles I. See the division of the Poets.

FRANCIS GLISSON, M. D. See the next reign.

THOMAS BROWNE, (afterwards Sir Thomas) med. doctor; *small h. sh.*

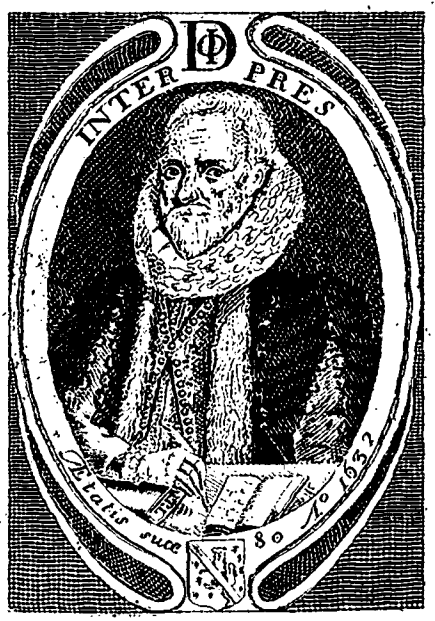
There is a portrait of him, and of many other eminent physicians in the anatomy school, at Oxford; and at Devonshire-house are the portraits of Sir Thomas, his wife, his two sons, and as many daughters, in one piece by Dobson.

Dr Thomas Browne was author of the "Religio Medici," a paradoxical piece, written with great spirit, and translated into almost every language of Europe. This book has been heavily censured by some, as tending to infidelity, and even atheism; others, with much more reason, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author *. In his "Pseudo-doxia "Epidemica," &c. he has clearly refuted a great number of popular errors, taken upon trust, and propagated and confirmed by tradition and custom. This book, which is his principal work, was first published in folio, 1646. There is an edition of his works in fol. Lond. 1686, but this does not contain all his posthumous pieces.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. *Æt.* 80, 1632; *H. H. invt. Marshall sc. In the engraved title*

* Among other peculiarities in this book, he speaks of the ultimate act of love, as a folly beneath a philosopher; and says, that he "could be content that "we might procreate like trees, without conjunction." But after the writing of it, he descended from his philosophic dignity, and married an agreeable woman †. It was said that his reason for marrying was, "because he could "discover no better method of procreation."

† The strong, the brave, the virtuous and the wife,
Sink in the soft captivity together. ADDISON's Cato.



Philemon Holland.

Published by W. Richardson April 1, 1984 Strand

Capt. John Bastwick
Dr. of Physick

title to his translation of Xenophon's "Cyropædia," fol.

Philemon Holland, commonly called the "Translator General of his age," was educated in the university of Cambridge. He was, for many years, a schoolmaster at Coventry, where he practised physic. He translated "Livy," "Pliny's Natural History, Plutarch's Morals," "Suetonius, Ammianus Marcellinus, Xenophon's "Cyropædia, and Camden's Britannia," into English; and the geographical part of Speed's "Theatre of Great-Britain," into Latin. The "Britannia," to which he made many useful additions, was the most valuable of his works. It is surprising that a man of two professions, could find time to translate so much; but it appears from the date of the "Cyropædia," that he continued to translate till he was 80 years of age. *Ob.* 1636, *Æt.* 85.—He made the following epigram upon writing a large folio with a single pen:

With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill,
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.

TOBIAS VENNER, M. D. See the Interregnum.

DR BASTWICK; *in complete armour, holding a shield with his right hand, and a Bible in his left; on the shield is inscribed, "I fight the good fight of faith;" under the print are these verses:*

"Here stands one arm'd, who hath truth's cause
"maintain'd
"'Gainst error's captains, forces, vaunts, high
"boasts;

" God's word his weapon, might and strength he
" gain'd
" To route them all, from the great Lord of
" Hosts."

Frontispiece to " The utter routing the whole army of Independents and Sectaries," 4to. T. Cross sc.

The next print shews, that he had sometimes recourse to carnal weapons.

Capt. JOHN BASTWICK, late captain of a foot company; *whole length, 4to.*

Capt. JOHN BASTWICK, Dr of physic; *8vo.*

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *Hollar f. a small oval; under which is an account of his sufferings.*

JOHN BASTWICK, &c. *four English verses; frontispiece to his " New Discovery of Prelates Tyranny;" 1641; small.*

Dr Bastwick seems to have been too intent upon the reformation of government and religion, to attend much to the business of his profession. He was author of " Flagellum Pontificis et Episcoporum Latialium," and several other pieces, written in a furious strain of Polemics. His history is much the same with that of Burton and Prynne, his fellow-sufferers.—See BURTON, Class IV.

ABDIAH COLE, a physician of note, flourished in this reign. *There is a portrait of him in a doctor of physic's gown, by T. Cross.*

I have met with nothing written by Dr Cole; but am very credibly informed that he and Culpeper translated several books in conjunction.

ANT-

ANT. COLLEY, Medicus Londinensis, 1628, 8*vo.*

* * * * * * *

SCOTCH PHYSICIANS.

DR (ALEXANDER) READE; *a small head by Gaywood; in the title to the "Secrets of Art and "Nature," fol.* 1660.

Alexander Read, or Rhead, a native of Scotland, was a man of great abilities, and no less success in his profession *. In 1620, he was, by royal mandate, created doctor of physic at Oxford, and afterwards elected a fellow of the College of Physicians. He wrote a considerable number of anatomical and chirurgical books, which were in great esteem. There is a catalogue of them in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

GEORGIUS SCHARPUS, Philosophus et Medicus, Natione Scotus, Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius, et in Academia Monspelii Professor et Vice-Cancellarius, nec non in Bononiensi Archigymnasio Medicinæ Doctor, Æt. lvii. *J. Bapt. Coriolanus f.* 4*to.*

In the Bodleian Catalogue, under his name is the following book: "*Institutiones Medicæ,*" *a Claudio F. editæ Bon.* 1638, 4to.

EMPIRICS.

NICOLAUS CULPEPER, eques; 8*vo.*

He had no more right to the title of knight, than he had to that of doctor.

* See "Athen. Oxon." i. col. 461, 462.

NICHOLAS CULPEPER, *in a doublet or waistcoat; a print and a book before him.*

Nicholas Culpeper, was son of Nicholas Culpeper, a clergyman, and grandson of Sir Thomas Culpeper, bart. He was some time a student in the university of Cambridge, which he left without taking a degree. He was soon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leisure hours in the study of physic and astrology, which he afterward professed *. He was a writer and translator of many books; and was much resorted to for his advice, which he gave to the poor gratis. He died in 1654, at his house in Spital-Fields. The most noted of his works is his Herbal, in 8vo. intitled, "The English Phy-"sician," &c. which has been often printed. In this book he tells us under what planets the simples grow, and speaks of their good and bad qualities astrologically, as if he had calculated their nativities. This part of the work appears to be his own; the rest is chiefly taken from Gerard. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

DR MORTON; *Rogerson del. Cross sc. whiskers, picked beard, &c. a urinal standing by him.*

Morton was a noted practitioner in physic, and had a great deal of what is called "Chamber-"pot practice †."

A SUR-

* Aſtrological doctors have of late been looked upon as little better than homicides. But Hippocrates, Galen, Avicen, and other celebrated phyſicians, in former ages, regarded thoſe as homicides, who were ignorant of aſtrology. Paracelſus goes further, and will have a phyſician to be predeſtinated to the cure of his patient: and ſays that his horoſcope ſhould be inſpected, the plants gathered in a critical moment, &c. See Burton "Of Me-"lancholy," p. 227, 6th edit.

† Alter matulas inſpicit, et ubi morbum non invenit, facit. Garth, "Or-"atio Harveiana."

A SURGEON.

JOHN WOODALL, Master in Chirurgerie; *G. Glover f. in the engraved title to his "Military and Domestique Surgery," 1639, folio. The book has been reprinted*

This person, who was of great eminence in his profession, was also author of a "Treatise of the "Plague," which is subjoined to the book above mentioned; and of the "Surgeon's Mate," 1617.

POETS.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt.* 21; *W. Marshall sc. Frontisp. to his "Juvenile Poems," 8vo; 1645.*

This was the first head of him ever published: Salmasius, in his "Defensio Regia," calls it *comptulam Iconem*, and says it gave him a more advantageous idea of his person than he ever had before: but it appears from the Greek verses underneath, that Milton himself was not pleased with it.

JOANNES MILTONUS, *Æt.* 21; *Vandergucht sc.*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt.* 21; *Vertue sc. Ex pictura archetypa, quæ penes est præhonorabilem Arthurum Onslow, arm. Vertue sc.* 1731; *4to.*

JOANNES MILTON; *differing from the next above only in the inscription, viz.* "*Nascuntur poetæ*," *&c.*

JOANNES MILTON, *Æt.* 21; *Vertue sc. 8vo.*

JOHN MILTON; *Houbraken sc.* 1741. *In the collection of Arthur Onslow, Esq.*

JOHN MILTON; *drawn and etched by J. B. Cipriani, a Tuscan, from a picture in the collection of*

Arthur Onslow, Esq. This is one of the five heads of him, etched by Cipriani, at the expence of Thomas Hollis, Esq. F. R. S. et A. S. S.

The juvenile productions of Milton, particularly his "Ode on the Nativity of Christ," his "L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso," and his "Comus," would alone have perpetuated his fame. In the "Ode," we see the first bold flights of a rising genius. The "L'Allegro & Il Penseroso" are highly beautiful in themselves, and more so in their contrast *: the personification in them is striking;

"Sport that wrinkled Care derides,
"And Laughter holding both his sides," &c.

His "Masque of Comus" was the best that the world had ever seen †; and, as altered for the stage by Mr Dalton ‡, is one of its highest entertainments at present.—See the Interregnum, Class VIII. and IX. and the next reign.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius alumnus scholæ Westmonasteriensis, *Æt.* 13 (15§); 1633. *Frontispiece to his "Poetical Blossoms;"* 12*mo.*

ABRAHAMU

* These are set to music by Mr Handel:

"From words so sweet new grace the notes receive,
"And music borrows help she us'd to give." TICKEL.

† The generality of compositions of this kind are trifling and perplexed allegories: the personages of which are fantastic to the last degree. Ben. Johnson in his "Masque of Christmas," 1616, has introduced "Minced Pye, and ... Cake," who act their parts in the drama. But the most wretched performances of this kind could please by the help of music, machinery, and ...

‡ Sir ... doctor of divinity, and prebendary of Worcester.

§ ... prat is mistaken in saying that ... "Poetical Blossoms" came out ... thirteenth year of his age. See the "Biographia," article COWLEY, ... D.

ABRAHAMUS COWLEY, regius Alumnus, &c. *In the title to his "Juvenile Poems;" fol. In the former, there are two angels holding a chaplet of laurel over his head; in this, only one.*

The "poetical blossoms" of Cowley, which are an abundant proof of his talent for poetry, were generally regarded as an earnest of that fame to which he afterwards rose, and which, in the opinion of some of his contemporaries, eclipsed that of every other English poet. We are even more pleased with some of the earliest of his juvenile poems, than with many of his later performances; as there is not every where in them that redundancy of wit; and where there is, we are more inclined to admire, than be offended at it, in the productions of a boy. His passion for studious retirement, which was still increasing with his years, discovered itself at thirteen, in an Ode which a good judge * thinks equal to that of Pope on a similar subject, and which was written about the same æra of his life. The tenderness of some of his juvenile verses, shews that he was no stranger to another passion; and it is not improbable but Margarita, or one of her successors, might at fifteen have had a full possession of his heart †. See the next reign.

BENJAMIN JOHNSON was poet-laureat to Charles I. who augmented his salary from an hundred marks to a hundred pounds; and added a tierce of Canary wine. The same salary with the appendage

* Mr Jos. Warton, in his "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope." The Ode here meant, is in Cowley's "Essay on himself."

† "Margarita first possess'd,
"If I remember well, my breast."
Ballad of his Mistresses.

dage to it, has been continued ever since. See the preceding reign.

EDMUND WALLER, esq. *Æt.* 23; *own hair; arms.*

EDMUNDUS WALLERUS, *Æt.* 23; *P. Vandrebanc sc.* 8*vo.*

There is a portrait of him at Hall Barn, the seat of the family of Waller, near Beconsfield, by Cornelius Jansen. It is inscribed, "In the 23d year of his age, and the first of his life."

Edmund Waller, sometimes styled "the Eng-"lish Tibullus," excelled all his predecessors, in harmonious versification*. His love verses have all the tenderness and politeness of the Roman poet; and his panegyric on Cromwell has been ever esteemed a master-piece in its kind. His vein is never redundant, like that of Cowley: we frequently wish he had said more, but never that he had said less. His personal qualities were as amiable as his poetical, and he was equally formed to please the witty and the fair. He not only retained all his faculties, but retained much of his youthful vivacity at eighty years of age. *Ob.* 21 October, 1687. See the next reign. See also "Lord Clarendon's Life;" 8vo. p. 47.

SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT succeeded to the laurel upon the death of Ben. Johnson. See the next reign.

THO-

* The verſes of Donne, and other poets who flouriſhed before Waller, frequently run into one another, and proceed, without any conſiderable pauſe, to the end of a long period; which has been, not unaptly, compared to the running down of a larum.

George Sandys Esqr
Youngest Son of Edwin Sandys Abp of York
Ob. 1643

Pub. July 1796 by Richardson, N.31 Strand

THOMAS MAY, Esq. an eminent poet and historian. See the Interregnum.

WILLIAM ALABASTER, D. D. a celebrated Latin poet. See Class IV.

GEORGE SANDYS; *Vertue sc. a small head in a round. It is in the Oxford Almanack for* 1746, *under the head of Erasmus.*

There is a portrait of him, by Cornelius Jansen, at lord Sandys's, at Ombersley.

George Sandys, youngest son of Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, was one of the most accomplished persons of his time. He merited much for his travels into the Eastern countries, of which he has published an accurate account; but still more for his paraphrases and translations, which were excelled by none of the poets of this reign. His principal works are his translation of "Job," his paraphrase on the Psalms," and his translation of Ovid's "Metamorphosis." His Psalms were set to music by William and Henry Lawes, musicians to Charles I. and his "Ovid" was one of the first books that gave Mr Pope a taste for poetry *. Mr Dryden pronounced him the best versifier of the last age. He was also an excellent geographer and critic †. *Ob.* 1643. His translation of the sacred Drama of Grotius, entitled "*Christus Patiens*," is the piece upon which Lauder founded his impudent charge of plagiarism against Milton.

JOSEPH

* Warton's "Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope."

† See Mr Pope's note on Iliad xxii. v. 197.

JOSEPH HALL, afterwards, successively bishop of Exeter, and Norwich. See Class IV.

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND; *R. White sc.* 12*mo. Before his Works*, 1653.

JOHN CLEAVELAND; *a bust crowned with laurel*; "Sepultus Colleg. Whittintonii, 1 Maii, 1658."

JOHANNES CLEAVELAND, *in a clerical habit. Before his Works*, 1677.

This is very probably fictitious; he was never in holy orders.

John Cleaveland, received his education in the university of Cambridge, where he enjoyed a fellowship; but was, in the civil war, ejected from it for his loyalty. He, soon after his ejection, went to Oxford, where he was much caressed for his wit, which he exerted in several satirical pieces against the fanatics. Mr Aubrey informs us, that he went from Oxford to the garrison at Newark; where, upon drawing up certain articles for the royalists, he would needs add this short conclusion, "And we annex our "lives as a label to our trust." That gentleman adds, that after the king was beaten out of the field, he came to London, and entered himself at Gray's Inn, where he and Samuel Butler, of the same society, had a club every night *. He was justly esteemed a man of wit; but his writings abound with strained and far-fetched metaphors, which is a fault objected to Butler himself †. That great poet has condescended

* MS. in Muſeo Aſhmol.

† There is in the "Spectator," No. 617, a ſpecimen of this kind of writing in proſe and verſe. The original verſes, as the author tells us, were written by "an Italian poet, who was the Cleaveland of his age." They are tranſlated from the Latin, in Strada's "Proluſions," and are an imitation of the ſtyle of Camillo Querno, ſurnamed the Archpoet. This Querno, whoſe cha-

Vera Effigies
IOHANNIS CLEAVELAND

cended to imitate, or copy Cleaveland, in more instances than occurred to Dr Grey in his notes upon "Hudibras." There are some notices of our author in Thurloe's "Papers," IV. 184. It is there remarked, that he was "a person of "great abilities, and so able to do the greater "disservice." Mr Echard hath observed, that "he was the first poetic champion for the king*." *Ob.* 29 April, 1658.

SIR JOHN SUCKLING; *A. Van Dyck p. Vertue sc.* 1741; *h. sh.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLIN, (SUCKLING); *W. Marshall f. Before his Works*, 1648; 8*vo.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *in an oval of bays; eight English verses.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *a bust; six English verses.*

Sir JOHN SUCKLING; *Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo. Frontisp. to the last edition of his Works.*

There is a portrait of him in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford.

Sir John Suckling, a poet of great vivacity, and some elegance, was one of the finest gentlemen of his time. His prose writings, particularly his "Discourse of Religion," addressed to lord Dorset, are thought equal to the best of his poetical performances. His ballad on a wedding,

character and writings were equally singular, was poet and buffoon to Leo X. and the common butt of that facetious pontiff, and his courtiers. One of them made this extemporary verse upon him:

Archipoeta facit versus pro mille poetis:

To which the pope with his usual quickness added,

Et pro mille aliis Archipoeta bibit.

Vide Stradæ "Proluf." edit. Oxon. 1745, p. 244. & Bayle's "Dict." artic LEO X.

* P. 735.

23257

wedding *, and his "Session of the Poets," are oftener remembered than any of his works. This ballad was occasioned by the marriage of Roger Boyle, the first earl of Orrery, with lady Margaret Howard, daughter of the earl of Suffolk. There was a great intimacy betwixt Sir John and the earl of Orrery, then lord Broghill †. In his "Session of the Poets," he has given us some traits of the characters of his poetical brethren, and has not forgot Sir William Davenant's nose; which has been the subject of more satirical jokes than any other nose that ever existed ‡. *Ob.* 1641, *Æt.* 28 §. See Class VII.

THOMAS RANDOLPH; *a small bust in the title to his Works*, 1652; 12*mo.*

Thomas Randolph, a celebrated poet, and one of the gayest of Ben. Johnson's sons, was educated at Trinity College, in Cambridge. The most generally admired of his works, which consist of poems and plays, is his "Muses "Looking-glass," in which there is a great variety of characters of the passions and vices, drawn with much truth, and interspersed with some strokes of natural humour.—The author of "Remarks on the Plays of Shakespeare," subjoined to the ninth volume of his Works; 12mo. Lond. 1714, says, "I would advise a "comic writer to study Randolph's "Muses "Looking-glass" thoroughly, for there, I am "apt to believe, he will find the source of all "humours

* I tell thee, Dick, where I have been," &c.

† See Morrice's "Memoirs of Roger, earl of Orrery," p. 49.

‡ He almoſt entirely loſt this part of his face by the gaieties of his youth.

§ Aubrey, in a Manuſcript in the Muſeum at Oxford, has this ſhort anecdote of Randolph, Sir John Suckling, &c. "I have heard Mrs Dond ſay, that Sir "John Suckling was but a dull fellow; her huſband, Mr Thomas Dond, "knew him; the wit came by the mother."

Vera ac Viva Effigies
PHILIPPI MASSINGER. Gen.

Pub April 1. 1800 by WRichardson N° 31 Strond.

" humours that are in nature." There are, perhaps, but very few that will subscribe to this author's opinion. *Ob.* March, 1634, *Æt.* 29.

WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT, author of " The " Royal Slave," &c. See Class IV.

PHILIPPUS MASSINGER, Gen. *T. Cross sc.* 8vo. *Before his Works.*

Another engraved by Grignion: before the new edition of his Works.

Philip Massinger was a poet of great eminence in this reign. He published fourteen plays of his own writing, and had a share with Fletcher, Middleton, Rowley, and Decker, in several others. He seems, by the following verses, which are part of an encomium on him by a contemporary poet, to have been a very expeditious writer.

" His easy Pegasus will ramble o'er
" Some threescore miles of fancy in an hour."

Ob. Mar. 1639-40. A correct edition of his works, in four volumes 8vo. was published in 1761, to which is prefixed, " Critical Reflections " on the old English dramatic Writers," an anonymous piece, addressed to David Garrick, Esq. by Mr Colman, who has given a just encomium of the author.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS; *Marshall sc.* 1646. *Before his " Poems;"* 8vo.

JACOBUS SHIRLEUS; *G. Phenik (or Phenix) p. Gaywood f. a bust. Before his six plays; viz. " The " Brothers, &c."* 1652, *and* 1653; 8vo.

This nearly resembles his portrait in the Bodleian gallery, at Oxford; the former does not.

James Shirley, an eminent dramatic poet, was patronized by Henrietta Maria, and the

earl

earl of Newcastle, whom he followed to the camp. He was educated at St John's College in Oxford, where he was taken great notice of by Dr Laud, then president of that house. He entered into holy orders; though he was much discouraged from it by his friend the president, on account of a large mole on his left cheek *; and was some time a parish priest, in Hertfordshire. He afterwards turned Roman Catholic, and kept a school at St Alban's, but soon grew tired of that employment, and going to London, commenced poet. He wrote no less than thirty dramatic pieces, some of which were acted with great applause. In the Interregnum, he was necessitated to return to his former profession of schoolmaster; in which he became eminent, and wrote several grammatical books for the use of his scholars. *Ob.* 29 Oct. 1666, *Æt.* 72.

RICHARD BROME; *T. Cross sc. Before his Works.*

Richard Brome is said to have been put apprentice to Ben. Johnson, to learn the art of poetry †. He is not, however, to be esteemed a mechanical play-wright; as his best performances far exceed the worst of his master. Johnson wrote this encomium on him:

" And you, Dick, do my arts with good applause,
" Which you have justly gained from the stage,
" By observation of those comic laws,
" Which I, your master, first did teach the age."

THO-

* The canon againſt perſonal blemiſhes in the clergy is well known.

† See the Lives of the Dramatic Poets at the end of " Scanderbeg," a gedy.

Iacobus Shirlæus:

G. Vertue pinx.

Published March 31. 1743 by Mr. Richardson at the

Richard Lovelace

From an extreme rare Print by Hollar

Vera Effigies
Thō. Middletoni Gent.

THOMAS MIDDLETON; *crowned with laurel*, 8*vo*. *In Marshall's manner, scarce.*

Middleton, who was a voluminous dramatic author, and in his day, esteemed a good poet, had the honour of writing in conjunction with Johnson, Fletcher, and Massinger. The pieces which were entirely his own, and those in which he had a share, are at least six and twenty. He was concerned with Johnson and Fletcher, in writing "The Widow," a comedy; and with Massinger, in writing another comedy, called "Old Law."

RICHARD LOVELACE; *a bust on an urn, on which is inscribed, "Lucasta, Posthume Poems of R. "L. armig." In memoriam fratris desideratissimi delin. Fran. Lovelace. Hollar sc.* 1660, *small* 8*vo*.

RICHARD LOVELACE, *inscribed "Lucasta," &c. Faithorne sc.*

The poems for which the heads were engraved, were first published in 1659: Lucasta, or Lux Casta, is the poetical name of his mistress. As the poems are scarce, the heads are rarely to be met with. They may be placed here, or in the Interregnum.

Richard, son of Sir William Lovelace, of Woolwich in Kent, was, when a member of the university of Oxford, the delight and admiration of all that knew him, for the extreme beauty of his person, and the variety of his accomplishments. After having served Charles I. in both his expeditions against the Scots, he entered into the service of the king of France, and had the command of a regiment at Dunkirk, where he was danger-

ously wounded. This disaster occasioned a report of his death, and was attended with the loss of the beautiful Lucy Sacheverel, his beloved mistress, who, concluding he was dead, married another person. These were not all his misfortunes. Upon his return to England, he was thrown into prison, and afterwards reduced to extreme poverty and wretchedness.—A considerable number of his poems were composed during his confinement. Several of his performances were much admired, and part of his "Amarantha," a pastoral, was set to music by the famous Henry Lawes. His comedy of the "Scholar," written at sixteen years of age, was acted with applause. *Ob.* 1658.

ALEXANDER BROME. See the reign of Charles II.

GEORGE HERBERT. See Class IV.

SIR ROBERT STAPYLTON, knt. *frontisp. to his translation of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal," 1747; 8vo.*

ROBERTUS STAPYLTONIUS; *Lombart sc. frontisp. to his translation of "Juvenal," in folio, with cuts by Hollar,* 1660.

The head is placed here, because, as Mr Wood justly observes, it represents him too young for the time in which it was published *.

Sir Robert Stapylton, son of Richard Stapylton of Carleton in Moreland, Yorkshire, esq. was educated in the Roman catholic religion, and was some time a member of the college of English Benedictines at Douay, in Flanders. But the solitude of a cloister ill suiting the gaiety

* See "Fasti Oxon." ii. col. 23.

ty of his disposition he quitted it, and coming into England, turned protestant, and was made a gentleman of the privy-chamber to prince Charles. He published in this reign, a translation of Pliny's "Panegyric," of "Musæus," and of the "Sixteen Satires of Juvenal." In the time of the Interregnum, he translated "Strada de Bello Belgico;" and after the restoration, published several plays. His translation of "Juvenal" is thought to have the advantage of that of Barten Holyday; but they both follow their author too close, and, as Mr Dryden observes, sometimes *tread upon his heels* *. *Ob.* 11 July, 1669. See the Interregnum.

FRANCIS QUARLES, *Æt.* 52; *W. M. (Wm. Marshall) sc.* 8*vo.*

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontisp. to his "Boanerges and Barnabas;"* 12*mo.*

FRANCIS QUARLES; *frontispiece to his "Enchiridion;"* 12*mo; both these are copied from Marshall.*

Francis Quarles, who was some time cup-bearer to the queen of Bohemia, secretary to archbishop Usher, and chronologer to the city of London, had, at this time, a very considerable reputation as a poet; but he merited much more as an honest and pious man. His "Emblems," which have been serviceable to allure children to read, have been often printed, and are not yet forgotten. We sometimes stumble upon a pretty thought among many trivial ones in this book; and now and then meet with poetry in mechanism

* Preface to "Dryden's Juvenal," edit. 1713, p. 138. It should be observed, that Barten Holyday's notes upon "Juvenal" make ample amends for his version.

ism in the prints *. He has borrowed a considerable part of this work from the "Emblems of "Hermannus Hugo." His "Feast for Worms," and many other poems have been long neglected, and are now literally worm-eaten. In the time of the civil war, a petition full of unjust accusations was preferred against this worthy man, by eight persons, of whom he knew not any two, but by sight. The news of this had such an effect upon him, that he declared "it would be his death;" which happened soon after, according to his prediction †. He is said to have had a pension in consideration of his writings, from Charles I.—*Ob.* 8 Sept. 1644, *Æt.* 52. He was father of eighteen children by one wife.

JOHN QUARLES, son of Francis. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

JOHN

* Mr Pope, in one of his letters to biſhop Atterbury, in which he incidentally mentions the vanity of the world, ſpeaks thus of our poet: "*Tinnit, inane* "*eſt*, with the picture of one ringing on the globe with his finger, is the beſt "thing that I have the luck to remember, in that great poet Quarles, (not that "I forget the devil at bowls; which I know to be your lordſhip's favourite "cut, as well as favourite diverſion.)" But the greateſt part are of a very "different character from theſe: one of them on "O wretched man that I Rom. vii. 24. "am, who ſhall deliver me from the body of this death," repreſents a man ſitting in a melancholy poſture, in a large ſkeleton. Another on "O that my Jerem. ix. 1. "head were waters, and mine eyes a fountain of tears," &c. exhibits a human figure, with ſeveral ſpouts guſhing from it, like the ſpouts of a fountain.—This reminds me of an emblem which I have ſeen in a German author, on Matth. vii. 3. in which are two men, one of whom has a beam almoſt as big as himſelf, with a picked end ſticking in his left eye; and the other has only a ſmall mote ſticking in his right. Hence it appears, that metaphor and allegory, however beaut ful in themſelves, will not always admit of a ſenſible repreſentation.

† See his life by Urſula Quarles, his widow, before his "Poetical Paraphraſe "on Eccleſiaſtes ‖," which is the beſt of his works.

‖ The portrait by Marſhall is before this book. The print is ſcarce.

JOHN OGILBY, a dancing-master, first applied himself to learning in this reign, and made a wonderful progress. The occasion of it was the spraining of his leg in cutting a caper, which was much the practice in dancing, in the time of Charles I. To this accident we owe many royal folios. See the succeeding reign.

ROBERT HERRICK, esq. *a bust; two angels bringing chaplets of laurel, Pegasus on Parnassus, Helicon, &c. frontispiece to his works, a thick octavo, intitled, "Hesperides," &c. Lond.* 1648. *Marshall sc.*

Robert Herrick was author of a great number of poems, many of which are of the lyric and epigrammatic kinds. "His Christmas Carol," and his "New-Year's Gift," were set to music by Henry Lawes, and performed before the king. Several are addressed to Endymion Porter, a great friend and patron of poets, and one to "Mrs "Katherine Bradshawe, the lovely that crowned "him with laurel." But Philips gives us to understand, that he was inspired by his maid Prue only *. It appears from the effects of her inspiration, that Prue was but indifferently qualified for a tenth muse.—He was, perhaps, the first of the numerous translators of the "Dialogue be-"twixt Horace and Lydia," which may be seen among his works. See more of him in the "A-"thenæ Oxonienses," where his "Divine Poems" are particularly commended.

SIR FRANCIS WORTLEY, of Wortley in the county of York, knt. and baronet; deceased

* See "Theatrum Poetarum," by Edward Philips.

prisoner in the Tower of London, 1652. *A. Hertochs f. trophies, books, &c. h. sh.*

Sir Francis Wortley, son of Sir Richard Wortley, of Wortley in Yorkshire, exercised his pen and his sword in the cause of Charles I. He, at his own expence, raised a troop of horse for the service of that unfortunate prince; and being afterwards promoted to the rank of a colonel, he converted his house into a garrison. He lost a great part of his estate by plunder and sequestration, and was several years a prisoner in the Tower. He was numbered among the poets of this reign. His principal work is his "Characters and Elegies," Lond. 1646, 4to. The elegies are, for the most part, on the Royalists who lost their lives in the civil war.—Anne, his daughter and heir, married the honourable Sir Sidney Montagu, second son of the first earl of Sandwich, who took the name of Wortley.—The present countess of Bute is descended from him. See a further account of this author in "Athen. Oxon."

JOHN HALL: This person is mentioned among the miscellaneous writers.

GEORGIUS WITHER, *&c.* 12*mo.*

GEORGIUS WITHERUS, poeta; *J. P. (John Payne) sc. four English verses. This is by much the best head of Wither: it is in his book of "Emblems," folio, after the preface.* There is a curious account of him in the "Reliques of ancient English Poetry," vol. iii. p. 190, 263, 2d edit. The ingenious song, beginning with

"Shall I, wasting in despair,
"Dye, because a woman's faire," &c.

was,

What I WAS is paſsed by:
What I AM away doth flie:
What I SHAL BEE, none do see;
Yet in that my Beauties be.

Published by W. Richardson Castle Street Leicester Fields.

Justus Apollinea factus Barone tabella est
Totus Apollinea fingitur arte liber
John Hobart Gent

Pub. July 12. 1796 by J. Richardson. No. 31 Strand.

was, as Dr Percy informs us, written by him See the reign of James I.

ROBERT BARON, *Æt.* 19; *without his name.*

" Vultus Apellinea pictus Barone tabella est;
" Totus Apollinea pingitur arte liber.
" John Hobart, Gent."

W. Marshall sc. This print, which was originally prefixed to his " Cyprian Academy," 1647, 8vo. was also, as I have been informed, placed before his poems, 1650, 8vo.

Robert Baron, who received part of his education at Cambridge, and was a member of Gray's Inn, when he published his " Cyprian Academy," was regarded as a genius of great expectation. He dedicated this work to his uncle, James Howell, Esq. * and to all the ladies and gentlewomen of England, among whom he had many admirers. The first fruits of his studies seem to have gained him a much greater reputation than his latter productions. Certain it is, that, in his dramatic pieces, both in tragedy and comedy, he never rose above mediocrity: of these, " Mirza" is esteemed his best.

* Howell, soon after the receipt of his book, wrote him a letter, of which this is a part:

" To Mr R. Baron, at Paris.

" Gentle Sir,

" I received and presently ran over your " Cyprian Academy," with much " greedineſs, and no vulgar delight; and, ſir, I hold myſelf much honoured " for the dedication you have been pleaſed to make thereof to me, for it de- " ſerved a much higher patronage. Truly, I muſt tell you, without any " compliment, that I have ſeldom met with ſuch an ingenious mixture of proſe " and verſe, interwoven with ſuch varieties of fancy, and charming ſtrains of " amorous paſſion, which have made all the ladies in the land in love with " you." Howell's " Letters," vol. iii. No. 17.

GEORGE WHARTON was an adventurer in poetry; but appears to have had no great talent that way: he is, however, mentioned among the poets of this reign, and is styled "a waggish poet" by Mr Anthony Wood. See the Interregnum.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, gent. *T. R. sc. chaplet of laurel.*

Nathaniel Richards was author of one tragedy, called "Messalina," acted with general applause, by the company of his majesty's revels, and printed in 8vo, 1640. He was also author of "Poems, sacred and satirical," 12mo.

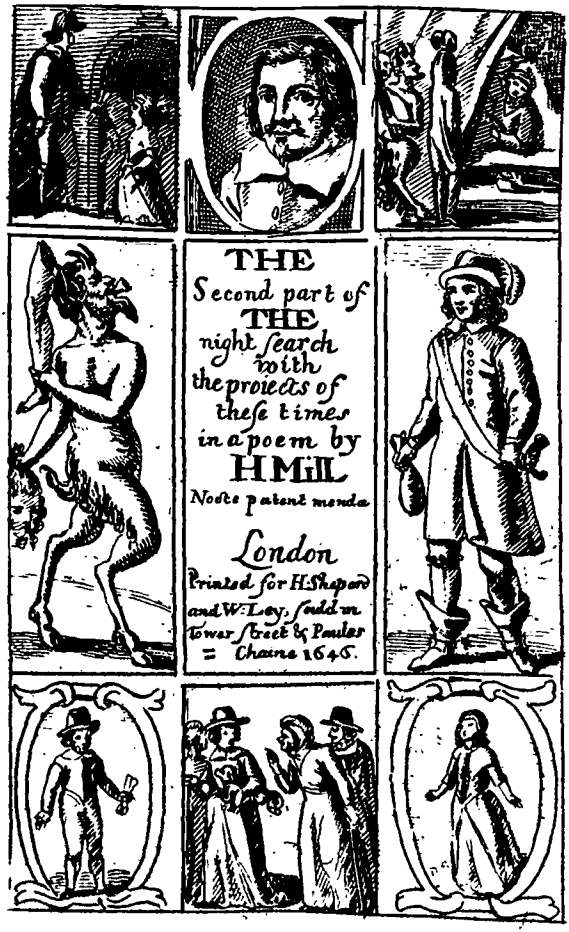
Capt. T. W. *8vo.*

He was author of "Plantagenet's Tragical "Story," 1649, 8vo. I could never learn who this T. W. was, who did not care to publish his performance with, nor without his name.

I have a print of *a man in a cloak, with gloves in his hand, within an oval of laurel and palms; W. M. (Marshall) sc. Under the oval are six English verses, the two last of which signify, that as the print is the image of his person, so his mind is the image of heaven. It is inscribed T. W. Gent. in an old hand.*

This may, perhaps, be the same person with the captain above hinted at, as the *pious* and the *military* character were often visibly united at this time; but I recollect no instance in which they were joined with the *poetical.*

There is *a print of* HUMPHRY MILL, under whose name, in the Bodleian Catalogue, occurs "A Poem, called "A night's Search, "con-



Published June 20 1795 by W Richardson Castle S.t Leicester Square

M. Rysbrachius. marm: Sculp. & G. Vander Gucht. æri incidit. 1740.

" concerning Night-Walkers and their associates." Lond. 1640, 8vo. This has been several times printed. His Poems, Lond. 8vo. 1639, are mentioned in the Sion Catalogue. His head has been prefixed to, at least, one of the editions of the " Night Search."

SCOTCH POETS.

ARTHURUS JOHNSTONUS; *M. Rysbrackius Marm. sc. G. Vertue æri incidit: frontisp. to his " Psalmi Davidici; 4to. 1741.*

ARTHUR JOHNSTON; *Vandergucht sc. 4to. This is after the bust by Rysbrack, but better executed than the former. There is another by Vandergucht in 8vo.*

The bust, from which Vertue and Vandergucht did the heads, belonged to William Benson esq. auditor of the imprests.

There is a fine head of him by Jameson, in the college at Aberdeen.

Arthur Johnston was physician to Charles I. and one of the most celebrated Latin poets among the moderns. His capital work is his translation of the " Psalms," of which an elegant edition was published by William Benson, esq. in 4to. 1741, with an interpretation and notes, for the use of his present majesty when prince; another edition was printed about the same time, in 8vo. Mr Benson also published a Dissertation on Johnston's Version of the " Psalms," in which he, without scruple,

scruple, gives it the preference to Buchanan's *. As the former has used elegiac measure in all the Psalms, except the 119th, which is lyric, some of the most sublime, especially the 104th, appear at a disadvantage in comparison with Buchanan's, as the pentameter verse is anti-climacterical †. Mr Pope seems not to have read "Johnston's "Psalms;" as he certainly mentions him with much less respect than he deserves. Speaking of Benson he says;

"On two unequal crutches propt he came,
"Milton's on this, on that, one Johnston's name."‡

Johnston was an early proficient in poetry, and was laureated at Paris, when he was about twenty years of age. There is a complete edition of his works, including his version of the "Psalms," and the "Book of Job," his "Parerga, Epigrams," &c.

GULIELMUS DRUMMOND; *de Hawthornden; C. Johnson p. Finlayson f. mezz. b. sh.*
GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, *&c. Gaywood f.* 1654; *4to.*
GULIELMUS DRUMMOND, *&c. Gaywood f. 12mo.*

William

* Mr Benson, in this dissertation, expresses a particular fondness for alliteration in poetry. He is said to have been much pleased with these verses on cardinal Wolsey, when repeated to him by Mr Pitt, the translator of the "Æneid:"

"Begot by butchers, and by bishops bred,
"How high his honour holds his haughty head?"

† In the 23d Prelection, "De Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," the author ‡ has introduced Johnston's version of the 42d Psalm, in this manner: "Recitabo "cum vobis ex metaphrasi Arthuri Johnstoni, satis elegantis et fidi interpretis, "nisi et rerum et verborum pondera metri genere a sublimitate alienissimo "sæpe fregisset: in materia autem elegiaca, ut par est, res ei feliciter plerum-"que videtur procedere."

‡ Mr Lowth, now bishop of Oxford.

William Drummond was a man of a fine natural genius, which he assiduously improved with all the advantages of arts, languages, and travel. He was universally esteemed one of the best poets of his age, and stands in the first rank of modern historians. He, for his excellence in telling a story, and interesting his reader in what he relates, is thought to be comparable to Livy. His poems consist chiefly of love-verses, epigrams, and epitaphs: his history is of five kings of Scotland of the name of James. Ben. Johnson went, on purpose to visit him, to Hawthornden, where he spent several months, which he esteemed the happiest part of his life. In Drummond's works, the best edition of which was printed at Edinburgh, in 1711, fol. are some very curious particulars that passed in conversation betwixt him and Johnson. The news of the beheading of Charles I. so shocked him, that it quickly hastened his death. *Ob.* 1649.

GULIELMUS, comes de STERLIN, (Sterling) *Æt.* 57; *W. Marshall sc. frontispiece to his* "Recre-" *ation of the Muses*," *fol.* 1637. *The print is very scarce, as it is rarely found in any of the copies: it is one of Marshall's best performances.*

There is another print of him, in Marshall's manner, with this motto, "Aut spero, aut sperno," *prefixed to his Tragedies, in* 8vo. 1616. *He is there called Sir William Alexander.* See Class III.

William Alexander, earl of Sterling, was a very eminent poet and statesman, in the reigns of James, and Charles I. His poetry, which for purity and elegance, is far beyond the generality of the productions of the age in which he lived, recommended him to James, who gave him the grant of Nova-Scotia, where he had pro-

projected a plan of making a settlement. He seems to have been no less a favourite with Charles, who instituted an order of baronets for the encouragement of this new colony *. His works consist chiefly of sonnets, and of four tragedies in alternate rhyme. *Ob.* 12 Feb. 1640. *Æt.* 60. See Class III.

PETRUS COLLINS, *Æt. anno* 80; *motto*, "Christus mea Petra;" *belt and sword; two Latin verses, denoting him an Englishman and a poet; C. Galle junior, f.* 4*to. very neat. I never saw this print but in the collection of Joseph Gulston, Esq.*

MISCELLANEOUS AUTHORS IN DIVINITY, HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

JOANNES PRICÆUS, Anglo-Brittannus; *Hollar f.* 1644; 8*vo.*

John Price was deservedly famous for his great knowledge in divinity and philosophy. See the Interregnum, Class IX.

EDWARD LEIGH, Esq. an author of great merit. See the Interregnum.

LUCIUS CARY, viscount Falkland, was author of "A Discourse of the Infallibility of the "Church of Rome," which is the most considerable of his works. It is written in an easy and familiar style, without the least affectation of learning. We are told by Dr Swift, that, in some of his writings, "when he doubted whether a word "were perfectly intelligible or no, he used to consult

* There is a list of the Nova-Scotia baronets at the end of the "Baronetage," &c. by Arthur Collins, Esq.

LUCIUS CARY,

LORD FALKLAND,

From an Original Picture in the Collection of the

Duke of Queensbury.

" sult one of his lady's chamber-maids (not the " waiting woman, because it was possible she " might be conversant in romances), and by her " judgment, was guided whether to receive, or " to reject it *." *Ob.* 20 September, 1643; *Æt. circ.* 33. See Class III.

WILLIAM AUSTIN, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn; *a very small head; Glover sc.*

WILLIAM AUSTIN, &c. *holding a lute; arms, sepulchral lamps, and skeletons; Glover sc. small oval.*

This gentleman was author of " Hæc Homo, " or, the Excellency of Women," 12mo. He appears to have borrowed some hints in this book, from Cornelius Agrippa " De Nobilitate et Præ- " cellentia Fæminei Sexûs," usually printed at the end of his treatise " De Incertitudine et Vani- " tate omnium Scientiarum, &c." He was also author of a book of Meditations on the principal Fasts and Festivals of the Church, published after his decease, in folio, 1637. This work gives us a high idea of the piety of the author. The two heads above mentioned are in the engraved titles to these books; that in the latter is the best.

WILLIAM HODSON, Esq. without his name; *Marshall sc. neat.*

The print which is prefixed to his " Tractate " on the Eleventh Article of the Apostle's Creed," in 8vo. 2d edit. 1636, is known by this distich:

" Materia peccat, non peccat imago figura,
" Vultum aliquis, mentem fingere nemo potest."

William

* Swift's " Letter to a young Gentleman, lately entered into Holy Orders."

William Hodson, who was educated at Peterhouse, in Cambridge, was also author of "The "Divine Cosmographer, or a brief Survey of the "whole World, delineated in a Tractate on the "80th Psalm." To this is subjoined, "Sancta "Peccatrix," at the end of which are several copies of verses from his friends. The print, which represents him with an open and ingenuous countenance, was probably engraved from a painting of Vandyck.

D. GERTRUDE MORE, *a nun*; "Magnes "Amoris Amor;" *R. Lochon sc.* 12*mo.*

GERTRUDE MORE; anno Dom°. 1633, *Æt.* 28 *Jac. Neeffs sc. standing before a crucifix: large* 8*vo.*

Gertrude More was author of "Spiritual Exer- "cises, and the Confessions of a loving Soul to "Almighty God." They were published at Paris, in 1658, with an approbation by "Fr. Wal- "gravius, Doct. Theol. Monachus et Prior Be- "nedictinus," in which he styles her, "The late "deceased Dame Gertrude More, religious of the "English convent at Cambray, of the holy order "of St Bennet, pious offspring of that noble and "glorious martyr Sir Thomas More, chancellor "of England." She died in August, 1633.

EDWARD, LORD HERBERT of Cherbury. His portrait is described in Class III.

Lord Herbert was author of "The Life and "Reign of Henry VIII." which has been ever esteemed one of the best histories in the English language: but there is not in it that perfect candour which one would wish, or expect to see in so celebrated an historian. He has given us a much juster portrait of himself, than he has

Edward Herbert Lord Herbert
of Castle Island and Lord Herbert
of Chierbery in England.

has of Henry. He appears to have fairly laid open every foible or defect in his own character *, but has cast the monstrous vices of that merciless tyrant into shade, and has displayed to great advantage, his gallantry, magnificence, and generosity.—His books "De Veritate †," and "De Re-" ligione Gentilium," are well known. He was also author of a book of poems, published after his decease by his son. *Ob.* Aug. 1648. See Class III.

JOHANNES SPEED, &c. *sitting, and drawing a map. Savery sc. h. sh.*

The

* In his "Life," written by himself, a small quarto of one hundred and seventy pages. Strawberry-hill, 1764. There were only two hundred copies of the first edition of this book printed, which were equally divided betwixt the earl of Powis and Mr Walpole, who distributed them among their friends. I am very credibly informed, that it sold at an auction for three pounds twelve shillings, and have particular reason to believe that I could have had more for a copy in my own possession.

† Being in great debate with himself, whether he should publish his book "De Veritate," or not, he tells us, that he addressed the following prayer to God, to know his will in relation to the publication of it. His words are these: "Being thus doubtful in my chamber, one fair day in the summer, my "casement being opened towards the south, the sun shining clear, and no "wind stirring, I took my book "De Veritate" in my hand, and kneeling "on my knees, devoutly said these words.

"O thou eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and "giver of all inward illuminations: I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness, "to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make; I am not satisfied "enough whether I shall publish this book 'De Veritate;" if it be for thy "glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not, I shall sup-"press it."

"I had no sooner spoken these words, but a loud, though yet gentle noise, "came from heaven (for it was like nothing on earth), which did so comfort "and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign I "demanded; whereupon also I resolved to print my book: this (how strange "soever it may seem) I protest, before the eternal God, is true; neither am "I any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear "the noise, but in the fairest sky that ever I saw, being without all cloud, "did to my thinking see the place from whence it came. And now I sent "my book to be printed at Paris, at my own cost and charges," &c. "Life "of Lord Herbert," p. 170, 171.

The print, which represents him old, was done in this reign. It was taken from a painting in the possession of his immediate descendant, the Rev. Mr Samuel Speed, formerly of New College, and usher of Winchester school. It is observable, that the historian does not appear to be so large a man in the picture, as he does in the print.

John Speed, who was bred a tailor, was, by the generosity of Sir Fulk Grevil, his patron, set free from a manual employment, and enabled to pursue his studies, to which he was strongly inclined by the bent of his genius. The fruits of them were his "Theatre of Great Britain," containing an entire set of maps of the counties drawn by himself; his "History of Great Britain," richly adorned with seals, coins, and medals, from the Cotton collection; and his "Genealo-"gies of Scripture," first bound up with the "Bible," in 1611, which was the first edition of the present English translation. His maps were very justly esteemed; and his "History of Great "Britain" was, in its kind, incomparably more complete than all the histories of his predecessors put together. He died the 28th of July, 1629, having had twelve sons, and six daughters, by one wife *.

SIR

* The countess de Viri, wife of the late Sardinian ambassador, is lineally descended from him. Such was the friendship betwixt the late lord viscount Cobham and colonel Speed, her father, that, upon his decease, he esteemed her as his own child, brought her up in his family, and treated her with a paternal care and tenderness. Her extraordinary merit recommended her to the viscountess Cobham, who left her the bulk of her fortune. This lady, who is eminent for her wit and accomplishments, is celebrated by the ingenious Mr Gray, in his "Long Story †." We are, indeed, in some measure indebted to her for that elegant performance; as it was written chiefly on her account.

† See the first edition of his Poems.

SIR RICHARD BAKER, knt. *Sherwin sc. small. In the engraved title to his "Chronicle;" fol.*

Sir Richard Baker was the noted author of "A "Chronicle of the Kings of England;" a book formerly in great vogue; but which was ever more esteemed by readers of a lower class, than by such as had a critical knowledge of history. The language of it was, in this reign, called polite; and it long maintained its reputation, especially among country gentlemen *. The author seems to have been sometimes more studious to please than to inform; and with that view, to have sacrificed even chronology to method. In 1658, Edward Philips, nephew to Milton †, published a third edition of this work, with the addition of the reign of Charles I. It has been several times re-printed since, and is now carried as low as the reign of George I. ‡ Sir Richard was also author of many books of divinity, and translated Malvezzi's "Discourses on Tacitus," and Balzac's "Letters." Most of his books were composed in the Fleet prison, into which he threw himself to avoid his creditors. He died in his confinement the 18th of February, 1644-5.

* Sir Richard's own encomium of his "Chronicle," in his preface to that work, is ſuppoſed to have recommended it to many of his readers. He ſays, that it is "collected with ſo great care and diligence, that if all other of our "chronicles were loſt, this only would be ſufficient to inform poſterity of all "paſſages memorable, or worthy to be known."

† Author of the "Theatrum Poetarum," in 12mo. 1675. Milton had the care of his education.

‡ Mr Daines Barrington, ſpeaking of this hiſtory, obſerves, that "Baker "is by no means ſo contemptible a writer as he is generally ſuppoſed to be; it "is believed," ſays that author, that the ridicule on this Chronicle ariſes from "its being part of the furniture of Sir Roger de Coverley's hall." "Obſervat. "on the Statutes," p. 97, edit. 3.

ALEXANDER ROSS, continuator of Sir Walter Ralegh's History. See the Interregnum, Class IV.

SIR EDWARD WALKER was some time domestic servant to Thomas, earl of Arundel, who made him his secretary at war, in the expedition to Scotland, 1639. He was successively rouge croix pursuivant, Chester herald, norroy, and garter king at arms; in which last office, he was succeeded by Sir William Dugdale. He was author of the "Historical Discourses," &c. fol. which contain many curious and useful particulars relative to the civil war, to a great part of which he was an eye-witness. Lord Clarendon had the greatest helps from his papers, in writing the military part of his admirable history *. See more of him in the Athenæ Oxonienses." He died, the 19th of Feb. 1676, being then one of the clerks of the privy-council to Charles II. His portrait, which is in the book abovementioned, is with that of Charles I.

WILLIAM SANDERSON. See the Interregnum.

GEORGE CAREW, earl of Totnes, author of the "Pacata Hibernia," &c. See Class III.

THOMAS, LORD FAIRFAX, has written memorials of himself: and it is much to be wished that every great general had done the same; though he had not, like Cæsar, been equally dexterous at using the pen and the sword. He versified the Psalms of David, and other parts of Scripture, but it is probable that they were never thought

* Echard, p. 925.

thought worth printing. *Ob.* 12 Nov. 1671, *Æt.* 60. See Class VII.

JOSIAH RICRAFT, Londinensis mercator, 1646; *Faithorne f.* 8vo. *Before his "Alphabets, or "Characters;" it is also before his "Survey," &c. and is very scarce.*

Mr Wood, who styles him, "a bigoted presbyterian," informs us, that he was author of "a "canting book," intitled, "A Survey of England's "Champions, and Truth's faithful Patriots," &c. 1647, 8vo.

This book which has been mentioned before, has in it an account of twenty-one persons, who distinguished themselves in the civil war, with short encomiums in verse prefixed, and a head of each person. He also published a book of Alphabets, entitled "The peculiar Characters of the "Oriental Languages, and sundry others, exactly "delineated, for the benefit of all such as are stu-"dious, in the languages and the choice rarities "thereof, and for the advancement of Language "learning in these latter Days. Published by "Josiah Ricraft, of London, merchant, and ap-"proved by the most learned of the kingdom of "England and other foreign Nations."

In the "Irish Compendium," (by Francis Nichols) we are informed, that the grandfather of Richard Child, viscount Castlemain, married the daughter of —— Roycroft of Westonwick, in the county of Salop, esq. (which family came from Abbeville in Normandy), and that by her he had a son named Josiah, who was a great East India merchant. It is possible that Josiah Ricraft might be

grandfather, or otherwise nearly related to the famous Sir Josiah Child. Quære.

SIR HENRY BLOUNT, noted for his travels to the Levant. See the reign of Charles II.

CAPTAIN THOMAS JAMES, *Æt.* 40, 1632; *a small oval.*

He made, in 1631, a very perilous voyage to discover a North-west passage; an account of which was soon after published, and it has been reprinted among the collections of voyages and travels.

PHILEMON HOLLAND, M. D. translator of history, is mentioned in the first division of this Class.

HENRY CARY, earl of Monmouth, translator of history. See the Interregnum.

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, eques auratus; *Guil. Faithorne sc. h. sh.*

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS, &c. *R. White sc. copied from Faithorne. Before his Posthumous Works; fol.* 1698.

There is a whole length portrait of him in the Hall of Trinity College in Cambridge. It was copied from some other portrait, by Isaac Whood, a disciple of Richardson.

This learned and industrious antiquary, to whom every writer of English history, since his time, is indebted, was one of the Antiquarian Society in the reign of James I. and the intimate friend of Camden and Sir Robert Cotton. He was not only well skilled in the learned languages, but was also a great master of the Saxon tongue;

HENRICUS SPELMANNUS
Eques Auratus.

tongue; of which he is justly esteemed a chief restorer, and for which he settled a lecture in the university of Cambridge. His principal works, which are in Latin, will last as long as the language in which they are written: of these his "English Councils," and his "Glossary" hold the first place. A complete edition of the "Councils of Great Britain and Ireland," was published in four vols. folio, by Dr David Wilkins, in 1737; and his "Glossary" was completed by Sir William Dugdale, and printed also in folio. Dr Gibson, who merited so much for his edition of Camden's "Britannia," merited also the thanks of the learned world for his edition of the English works of Sir Henry Spelman, which was published in folio, 1695. This great antiquary died full of years, and of literary and virtuous fame, in 1641.

SIR JOHN MARSHAM, one of the six clerks in Chancery, in this reign, and a very learned antiquary. See the reign of CHARLES II.

GULIELMUS SOMNERUS, *M. Burghers sc.* "*Moribus Antiquis*," 8*vo. This print, which is before his* "*Portus Iccius*," *was probably done from an original, painted in this reign, as the hair hangs very low on the forehead.*

William Somner was one of the greatest masters of the Saxon language in his own time, and was careful to convey the knowledge of it to posterity, by compiling, with infinite labour, his valuable "Saxon Dictionary *." He was also very

* Wood says that the "Vocabularium Saxonicum," compiled by Lawrence Nowell, was of use to him in this work. See "Athen. Oxon." i. col. 186. White Kennet, in his Life of Somner, where he speaks of his Saxon Dictionary, says, "For this, indeed, is a farther honour to the work and the author "of it, that it was done in the days of anarchy and confusion, of ignorance

very inquisitive into all the other ancient, as well as modern languages of Europe; especially such as were most useful to him in his researches into the antiquities of his own country. In 1640, being then in the thirty-third year of his age, he published his "Antiquities of Canterbury *;" which gained him a great and deserved reputation. He had actually planned and collected materials for a history of Kent; but was, by several avocations, prevented from finishing it. His treatise of the Roman ports and forts in that county, is supposed to have been drawn up for his intended work. He composed, in this reign, his excellent treatise of "Gavelkind," which was printed in 4to. in 1660. Mr Edmund Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, translated his "Portus Iccius" into Latin, and published it in 8vo. 1694. He died the 30th of March, 1669. His books and manuscripts were purchased by the dean and chapter of Canterbury †.

ROBER-

"and tyranny, when all the professors of true religion and good literature "were silenced and oppressed. And yet Providence so ordered, that the "loyal suffering party did all that was done for the improvement of letters, "and the honour of the nation. Those that intruded into the places of power "and profit, did nothing but defile the press with lying news and fast ser-"mons, while the poor ejected churchmen did works of which the world was "not worthy. I appeal to the Monasticon, the Decem Scriptores, the Poly-"glot Bible, the London Critics, the Council of Florence, and the Saxon "Dictionary."

* It was first published in quarto, but was reprinted in folio, with cuts. The folio edition was revised and enlarged by the editor, Nicholas Battely; to which he added, of his own composition, a second part.

† Every reader of English history must have observed that nothing was more common than for old historians and antiquaries to bury their subject under a heap of quotations, transcripts, instruments, and records: Somner first introduced the practice of throwing things of this kind into an appendix at the end of the book.

CHARLES I. CLASS IX.

ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS; *C. Johnson p.* 1629; *R. White sc. h. sh.* See the preceding reign.

JOHN GREAVES, an eminent mathematician and antiquary. See the Interregnum.

JOHANNES WEEVER, *Æt.* 55, *A°.* 1631; *T. Cecill sc. four English verses. Frontispiece to the book mentioned in his article. This print has been copied for a new edition of the same book.*

John Weever, a native of Lancashire, received his education in the university of Cambridge. He was author of the "Funeral Monuments," a book of great utility to antiquarians and historians, but which would have been of much more, if it had not been egregiously deficient in point of accuracy, especially in the numeral letters and figures. He died in or about the year 1632, and lies buried in the church of St James, Clerkenwell, in London.

JAMES YORKE, of Lincoln, Blacksmith; *a small head. In the engraved title to his book, folio,* 1641. *T. R. fecit.*

James Yorke was author of the "Union of "Honour," a treatise of English heraldry, which is inscribed to the king, and dedicated to Henry Howard, baron Moubray and Maltravers. The writer, who was unfortunately under a necessity of beating the anvil, employed his leisure hours to good purpose. He was eighteen years in making his collections for this laborious and ingenious work. In his dedication, he says, "Long "was I in forging and hammering it to this per-"fection, and now present it to your lordship, "not yet matched by any of my trade." The book contains the achievements of the kings and nobility

nobility of England, from the Conqueror to James I. to each of which is subjoined a concise genealogical history: next follow the arms of the gentry of Lincoln, collected by Yorke; and lastly, an account of all the battles "fought or main-"tained by the English, in England, Scotland, "France, Ireland, and Wales," from the Norman conquest to the reign of James I. The work is spoken of in high terms by several persons of considerable note, whose commendatory verses are prefixed to it. Among others are the names of Richard Brathwait, George Buck, and Thomas Heywood *.

JOHN HARRISON, of Leeds, Esq. See Class VIII.

WILLIAM FOSTER; *his left hand on a sphere; 8vo.*

This portrait is not genuine. See that of WEEVER.

William Foster was instructed in the mathematics by the celebrated Oughtred, under whom he made a very considerable proficiency. He translated from a Latin manuscript, into English, his master's "Horizontal Instrument," together with his "Circles of Proportion;" 4to, 1630, which he dedicated to Sir Kenelm Digby. An improved edition of this book was published in 1660, by Arthur Haughton, another disciple of Ouchtred.

KENEL-

* Thomas Knight, a late shoemaker at Oxford, was noted for his extensive knowledge in heraldry, in which branch of science he made considerable collections. He, on sight of an achievement, rarely failed of telling immediately to what nobleman's or gentleman's family it belonged. He also blazoned, drew, and added elegant ornaments to arms. This man, by the force of an heraldical genius, which, if duly cultivated, would have qualified him for a king at arms, sunk, in a few years, from a shoemaker to a cobler. He died in November, 1767.

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Vandyck p. Voerst sc. h. sh.*

KENELMUS DIGBY, &c. *Stent; a copy from the above.*

KENELMUS DIGBY, *Vandyck p. Larmessin sc. 4to.*

Sir KENELM DIGBY; *Vandyck p. Houbraken sc. 1748; From a fine original in the palace of Kensington.*

In Lord Oxford's collection was a family piece of Sir Kenelm, his lady, and two children, by Vandyck.

KENELMUS DIGBY; *Burghers sc. in the frontisp. to the "Catalogue of the Bodleian Library."*

Sir KENELM DIGBY, *in a cloak; 12mo. There is a small foreign print, inscribed* "Kenelmo Georgio "Digby, Caval. Inglese, 1621," *8vo. Qu. If genuine.*

This eminent person was, for the early pregnancy of his parts, and his great proficiency in learning, compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandola, who was one of the wonders of human nature. His knowledge, though various and extensive, appeared to be greater than it really was; as he had all the powers of elocution and address to recommend it. He knew how to shine in a circle of ladies, or philosophers; and was as much attended to when he spoke on the most trivial subjects, as when he spoke on the most important. He was remarkably robust, and of a very uncommon size, but moved with peculiar grace and dignity. Though he applied himself to experiment, he was sometimes hypothetical in his philosophy; and there are instances of his being very bold and paradoxical in his conjectures: hence he was called the "Pliny of his age

"for

" for lying *." It is said that one of the princes of Italy, who had no child, was desirous that his princess should bring him a son by Sir Kenelm, whom he esteemed a just model of perfection †. His book of " Bodies," and that of " The Nature " of Man's Soul," are reckoned among the best of his works. He sometimes descended to much humbler subjects, and wrote " Directions for " Cookery," &c. *Ob.* 11 June, 1665. The curious reader may see a paper concerning him, published by Hearne, at the end of " Walt. He- " mingford," p. 581. It is worth remarking, as it disagrees with Wood's account; but the facts mentioned by the latter are sufficiently proved in the article of Sir Kenelm Digby, in the " Bio- " graphia Britannica," p. 1709, note (L). See Class VII.

JOHANNIS PARKINSONI, pharmacopæi Londinensis effigies, LXII. ætatis annum agentis, a nato Christo, 1629; *before his* " *Paradisus Ter-* " *restris.*"

This print was cut in wood by Christopher Switzer.

JOHN PARKINSON; *a small oval: in the title of his* " *Theatre of Plants.*"

John Parkinson, apothecary to the king, was author of the " Paradisus Terrestris, or Gar- " den

* There are traditional and hypothetical errors to be found in the works of all the philoſophers who wrote before natural ſcience was aſcertained by ex- periment; from the age of Ariſtotle to that of Charles I. The great Lord Bacon himſelf was not exempt from them. But there is a wide difference betwixt errors of this ſort and falſehoods evidently impoſed upon mankind, The above reflection upon Sir Kenelm, was made by Henry Stubbe, who is not always to be relied on for his characters.

† " Lloyd's Memoirs," p. 580.

" den of Flowers," 1629; and the " Theatre " of Plants," 1640; both in folio. The latter, which is a work of merit, was intended as an universal history of plants. It contains a great variety of articles, not to be found in any of the botanical writers who went before him. He, for the most part, follows the celebrated Caspar Bauhinus. He has omitted many species which were well known in his time, and has given us repeated descriptions of others. See more of him in the Bodleian Catalogue, under the article of Lobel.—In this reign, flourished another botanist of considerable note, namely, William Cole, author of " Adam in Eden, or the Paradise of " Plants," folio. His " Art of Simpling," a small duodecimo, may be of use to direct the unexperienced botanist to the places where some plants are naturally produced. See a Summary of the History of Botany and Botanical Writers, in Tournefort's " Isagoge in Rem Herbariam," prefixed to his " Institutiones," &c.

SIR HENRY WOTTON, knt. *W. Dolle f. before his " Remains,"* 8*vo.*

Sir HENRY WOTTON; *Lombart sc. before his " Re- " mains,"* 8*vo.*

Sir HENRY WOTTON, *sitting in a chair, Æt.* 72; *frontispiece to his " State of Christendom,"* 1657; *fol.*

Dolle's and Lombart's prints are after the original picture in the Provost's Lodge, at Eton College.

Sir Henry Wotton, a gentleman of many natural and acquired accomplishments, was employed in several embassies by James I. Towards the latter end of that king's reign, he was made

made provost of Eton college; a station well suited to his studious and philosophic turn of mind. He enjoyed his privacy the more for having been much in public life; and was more a philosopher for having been a statesman. Books in the ancient and modern languages, were his constant employment, and angling * was his usual diversion. His writings, some of which are in verse, are on variety of subjects; but his capital work is his "Treatise of Architecture," which has been translated into Latin, and bound with "Vitruvius," and Freart's "Parallel," translated by Evelyn †. In this book, he has treated of the principles of the art, and its useful and ornamental branches. Though he was justly esteemed an elegant scholar, and an able critic, his works abound with exotic idioms; nor has he escaped censure for his pedantry. But it should be considered that he wrote in an age, when, to write like a pedant, was to write like a gentleman; or, to speak more properly, like a king ‡. He was a good judge of the arts, and collected abroad several pictures, and other curiosities, for prince Charles, the duke of Buckingham, and the earl of Arundel. Mr Boyle, who was personally acquainted with him, says, that "he was "not only a fine gentleman himself, but was very well skilled in the art of making others so §." *Ob.* Dec. 1639, *Æt.* 72.

JAMES

* See Isaac Walton's "Complete Angler."

† This book is intitled "A Parallel of the Ancient Architecture with the "Modern, in a Collection of ten principal authors who have written upon the "five Orders, by Roland Freart," fol. The cuts were engraved by Hertochs, but they are without his name.

‡ James I.

§ Birch's "Life of Boyle," p. 23, 8vo. edit.

IOHN HALL.

Pub. June 1, 1787 by Wrightson York House N°31 Strand.

JAMES HOWELL, Esq. a miscellaneous writer. See the Interregnum.

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, Esq. *Frontispiece to his "English Gentleman," 4to.* 1630.

RICHARD BRATHWAIT, *a head in an oval, by Marshall. In the engraved title to his "Survey of History, or a Nursery for Gentry,"* 1638, *4to.*

Richard Brathwait (or Brathwayte) was a man of polite learning, and genteel education. He wrote many things in prose and verse, of which the most considerable was his "English Gentle-"man," which was thrice printed in this reign. *Ob.* 4 May, 1673. See his article in the "Athenæ Oxonienses."

JOHN HALL, *Æt.* 19, 1646; "*Olim Majora;*" *W. Marshall sc. 12mo. in an oval of bays.*

John Hall, a native of Durham, was educated at Cambridge; where he was esteemed the brightest genius in that university. In 1646, being then but nineteen years of age, he published his "Horæ Vacivæ, or Essayes," a sufficient proof of his abilities; his poems came out the same year. He translated from the Greek, "Hierocles upon the golden verses of Pythagoras;" before which is an account of the ingenious translator and his works, by John Davis of Kidwelly. *Ob.* 1656, *Æt.* 29.

There is a print of two men sitting and writing, with some probability supposed to represent SIR CHARLES *and* SIR WILLIAM CORNWALLIS, *his son. Before "Essayes, by Sir William Cornwallyes the Younger, Knt."* 1632; *Cecill sc. small octavo.*

Sir

Sir Charles Cornwallis, second son of Sir William Cornwallis, was a man of distinguished abilities. He was, by James I. sent ambassador into Spain, where he resided several years in that character. It is worthy of remark, that Francis, lord Cottington, was trained to business in his service. He was afterwards treasurer of the household to prince Henry, whose life he hath written with elegance. He had two sons, William and Thomas, the former of whom is the subject of the next article.

Sir William Cornwallis was the author of the Essays just mentioned, of which the completest edition was published in 1632, after his decease. He, like Montaigne, who was one of his favourite authors, writes frequently in a desultory manner, and takes every occasion to speak of himself; and is, indeed, never more apt to fix the attention, than when he is without reserve, engaged in this delicate subject. It is probable, that every one of his readers will think the egotism his choicest flower of rhetoric. Though he understood the learned, and some of the modern languages, he read but few authors with any relish, and those he thoroughly digested. Plato and Tacitus were his selectest favourites; and he seems to have had an eye on the latter in his short essays, in which his style is rather too concise and figurative to be perspicuous. Though he appeared to great advantage in the society of gentlemen, his mind was always open, and on the watch to receive new ideas, however coarsely conveyed by the meanest of the people; as he well knew, that a plowman, as such, frequently reasons much better than a philosopher. He was attracted by every trivial book or pamphlet that came in his way: of

of these he carried numbers with him to the privy, and tore them to pieces before he rose from his seat. Though he esteemed a life of learned leisure by far the happiest, he endeavoured, by speculation, to qualify himself for action, and sometimes, in his melancholy moments, anxiously desired to display his talents in public; and so far regretted his being lost in the shade of retirement, as to wish himself out of the world.

LUDOVICUS ROBERTS, civis et mercator Londi⁹. natus in Bellomarisco, in insulâ Monâ, 1596; *G. Glover f.* 1637; *4to.*

Lewis Roberts was author of "The Merchant's "Map of Commerce," which has been several times printed in folio. The best edition was published in 1700: he was also author of "The Trea- "sure of Traffick," 1641; 4to. His principal work gained him a great reputation, as he was the first systematic writer upon trade in the English language. A few years since was published "A Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, by Post- "lethwayt," and another by Rolt; the former was translated from the French of Mons. Savary.

JAMES STANIER; *Garret p. Hollar f.*

I am informed, that this person was a merchant in London. He was probably an author.

CAPTAIN CHARLES SALTONSTALL, *Æt.* 29, *&c. Marshall sc.*

Charles Saltonstall was author of "The Navi- "gator, or the theoric and practic Principles of "the Art of Navigation," Lond. 1642; 4to. His head is prefixed to this book.

SIR

SIR THOMAS URQUHART (or Urchard), Knt. *Glover del. ad vivum, 1645; whole length, small 4to. scarce.*

There was one of the same name and title, a Scotsman *, who, about the year 1645, published a Treatise of Trigonometry, in 4to. dedicated to his lady mother. There is before the book, a portrait of the author, at full length, in armour. His Translation of Part of Rabelais is much esteemed, as almost equalling the spirit of the original.

There is a book of Epigrams by him, in 4to. 1641. He is said to have been a laureated poet at Paris, before he was three and twenty years of age. The most singularly curious of all his performances is, "The Discovery of a most exquisite Jewel, found in the Kennel of Worcester Streets, the Day after the Fight," &c. 8vo. 1652. It contains chiefly the praises of such Scotsmen as have been famous in arms and arts, since the year 1600 †. This, as I learn from Mr Horace Walpole, who has read the book, is one of the strangest rapsodies that ever was tacked together.

Vera Effigies THOMÆ NIGELLI, Armigeri, Warnfordiensis; *W. Marshall sc. 12mo. From John Maire's "Life of Erasmus," in Latin, printed in Holland*, 1642. It is dedicated to Thomas Neale, or Nele, Esq. whose Latin name is *Nigellus*, as Nelson is *Nigelli filius*. There is a book entitled "Directions to Travel," 1643, by Sir THOMAS NEALE, *with his print, by Marshall.* I conclude that both these prints represent the same person.

WIL-

* I am informed that he was a physician. Quære.

† "Biog. Brit." artic. ALEXANDER, note (C)

Of him, whose shape this Picture hath design'd.
Vertue, and learning, represent the Mind. W. S

Pub.d April 30th 1794 by W. Richardson Castle St. Leicester Square.

WILLIAM LILLY, the astrologer. See the Interregnum.

JOHN BOOKER*, a very noted astrologer in this reign. See the Interregnum.

CAPTAIN GEORGE WHARTON, antagonist of Booker. See the Interregnum.

MR (GERVASE) MARKHAM; *a small oval; in the title to his "Perfect Horseman;"* 8vo.

Gervase Markham was son of Robert Markham, of Cotham, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. He bore a captain's commission in the civil war, and was justly reputed a man of courage *. He was a practitioner in horsemanship and husbandry for at least fifty years, and composed several treatises on both these subjects. His books of Farriery have given place to those of Gibson, Soleysell, Bourdon, and Bracken; but they are still in the hands of farriers in the country. We see Markham's, Aristotle's, and several other "Master Pieces," in almost every list of chapmens books. He was author of a Tragedy, entitled, "Herod and Antipater," 1621,

* In the "Biographia Britannica," article Holles, note (C.) is a remarkable ſtory of a duel betwixt a perſon of both his names, and John Holles, Eſq. afterwards earl of Clare. It is there ſaid, that "Gervaſe Markham was a "great confident, or, as the phraſe now is, The Gallant of the Counteſs of "Shrewſbury, and was uſually in thoſe days termed her Champion." It appears in the concluſion of the ſtory, that he was, by an event of the duel, totally diſqualified for gallantry. This may very probably be another Gervaſe Markham; but we are told that "he lived after to be an old man; but never "after eat any ſupper, nor received the ſacrament, which two things he ſolemnly vowed not to do until he were revenged."

of a book of angling *. "The Art of Archerie," and the "Soldier's Exercise."

JOHANNES BATE; *G. Giffard fecit; small 4to.*

John Bate was author of "The Mysteries of Nature," in four parts. 1. Of water-works. 2. Of fire-works. 3. Of drawing, washing, limning, and engraving. 4. Of sundry experiments. 2d edition, 4to, 1635. The head is before his book.

JOHANNES BABINGTON, *Æt.* 31. *J. Droeshout sc. a small oval, scarce.*

John Babington was author of "Pyrotechnia, "or a Discourse of Artificial Fireworks for Plea- "sure," &c. He was a great improver of this art, and was also a considerable proficient in practical mathematics. There is subjoined to his "Pyrotechnia," a Short Treatise of Geometry, with the Extraction of the Square and Cubic Roots." His portrait is in the engraved title to his book, fol. 1635.

NATHANAEL NYE, mathematician, *Æt.* 20; *Hollar f.* 1644; *12mo.*

In the Catalogue of the Library at Sion College occurs "The Art of Gunnery; shewing "how

* Intitled, "The whole Art of Angling," in 4to, 1656. The author very gravely tells us, in this ſingular book, that an angler ſhould "be a general "ſcholar, and ſeen in all the liberal ſciences; as a grammarian to know how "to write, or diſcourſe of his art, in true and fitting terms. He ſhould have "ſweetneſs in ſpeech, to entice others to delight in an exerciſe ſo much lau- "dable. He ſhould have ſtrength of argument to defend and maintain his "profeſſion againſt envy and ſlander." He alſo enumerates ſeveral virtues as eſſential to this amuſement, and gives us to underſtand that a complete angler muſt be a complete ſcholar and philoſopher.

Bullfinch del.

JOHN LILBOURNE

From the Original in the Collection of Earl Spencer.

how to make Gunpowder, Match, to shoot," &c. by Nat. Nye, 8vo. 1647. There is an edition of this book, printed in 1670, in the title to which he is styled "Master Gunner of the city of Wor-"cester." To this is subjoined a "Treatise of "artificial Fire-Works." The print is prefixed to his "Art of Gunnery."

JOHN LILBURNE, *Æt.* 23, 1641. *G. Glover f. 8vo. several English verses.*

The same head, within a prison-window; altered when he was in confinement.

JOHN LILBURNE, &c. *Hollar f. Under the print is an account of his sufferings, (for printing libels) in pursuance of a sentence of the Star Chamber; a small oval.*

JOHN LILBURNE; *Vandergucht sc. 8vo.*

John Lilburne, commonly called "Freeborn John," was the most hardened and refractory of all the seditious libellers of his time. Dungeons, pillories, and scourges, seem to have had no effect upon him. He was still contumacious, and continued to be the same turbulent incendiary that he was at first. He dared to oppose every government under which he lived; and thought he had as good a right to liberty, in its utmost extent, as he had to the element that he breathed. He looked upon all ordinances in religion as the worst kind of bonds and shackles, and the effects only of ecclesiastical tyranny. Being determined to enjoy the utmost "Christian liberty," he turned Quaker, and died in that communion. See the Interregnum.

It is probable that most, or all of the following persons were authors; but I cannot find any

mention of their works in the Bodleian, and other catalogues, which I have examined.

THOMAS KIDERMINSTER, of Langley; *Cecill sc.* 1638.

JOHANNES THOMPSON, *Æt.* 27; *Gowy del. Hollar f.* 1644; 12*mo.*

"JOHN DETHICK, of West Newton, in the "country of Norfolk, Esq^r. was born the 23d of Oc- "tob. 1567, and deceased the 31 of Octob. 1651;" *P. Lombart sc.* 4*to.*

I find that John Dethick, lord mayor of London, was knighted by Cromwell the 15th of Sept. 1656. He was probably a son of the former, who is conjectured to have been a herald, as were several of his family.

HUMPH. CURSON, de Stanhow, in Norfolc. *falling band;* 12*mo.*

This may, perhaps, belong to the next reign; as may also the following.

An anonymous head in an oval; "*Ingenio, non æta-* "*te, sapientia acquiritur.*" *W. M. (W^m Marshall) f.* 8*vo.*

An anonymous portrait, Æt. 21; *black cap, hair, sash, and shoulder-knot; four verses;* "*The pencil can no more,*" *&c. T. Cross sc.* 8*vo.*

CLASS

CLASS X.

ARTISTS, &c.

" MARCUS GARRARDUS pictor, illustrissi-
" mis et serenissimis principibus, beatæ memoriæ,
" Elizabethæ, et Annæ, &c. Magnæ Britanniæ, Fran-
"ciæ, et Hiberniæ, riginis, servus; et præstantissi-
" mo artifici Marco Garrardo Brugensis Flandriæ fi-
" lius, ubi natus erat. Ob. Londini, Jan. 19, 1635,
" Æt. 74." *Hic ipse Marcus depinxit, Ao.* 1627; *Hollar f.* 1644; 4*to.*

See a further account of him in the reign of Elizabeth, Class X.

DANIEL MYTENS; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont (or Pontius) sc. h. sh.*

DANIEL MYTENS; *Bannerman sc. copied from the former. In the* " *Anecdotes of Painting.*"

Daniel Mytens painted many portraits in England, in this and the former reign, which were very deservedly admired. Several of them are at Hampton Court: and at St James's, is that of Jeffrey Hudson, the king's dwarf, on whom Sir William Davenant wrote a poem, entitled, " Jef-
" freidos," which describes a battle betwixt him and a turkey cock. This artist grew out of vogue upon the arrival of Vandyck. He studied the works of Rubens, and his landscapes on the back grounds of his pictures are in the excellent style of that painter. He was living in Holland, in 1656.

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, eques, &c. *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sh.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, &c. *a copy of the former, by Gaywood; h. sh.*

CHARLES I. CLASS X.

PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Vandyck p. Woolet sc. large 4to.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS, 1630; *Pontius sc. large h. sh.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *Hollar f. h. sh.*

PETRUS PAULUS RUBENS; *Pelham f. h. sh. mezz.*

Sir PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Worlidge f.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *inches by* $3\frac{3}{4}$.

Sir PETER PAUL RUBENS; *Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

RUBENS's *family by himself; engraved by Mac Ardell, after the original at Blenheim; sh. mezz* *.

Peter Paul Rubens came into England in the reign of Charles I. who employed him to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting House at Whitehall, for which he was paid three thousand pounds. He, like Titian, excelled in almost every branch of his art: but his greatest excellence was in history and landscape. There is more grandeur than simplicity in his works ‖; but his meanest performances are generally pleasing, from the strength and beauty of his colouring †. He painted beasts of the savage kind better than any other painter, and his landscapes are not inferior to those of Titian. It appears from the paintings of this artist, and many others, that the

* The engraver told me, that this print, which sold for six shillings in England, sold for three guineas at Paris. The French are great admirers of our best mezzotintos.

‖ Richardson, speaking of his manner of painting, says, that "he lived and "died a Fleming, though he would fain have been an Italian." See Richardson's Works, p. 292.

† The ingenious Mr Webbe is of opinion, that Rubens did not understand the clare obscure as a principle in the art of painting. If he did not, it must be allowed that he had the luckiest pencil that ever artist was blessed with ‡. D. Piles has, in his "Balance of painters," placed him two degrees higher, as a colourist, than Corregio.

‡ See the "Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting." p. 94.

the ideas of feminine beauty in the Low Countries and in Greece, were as different as the climates*. His greatest work was the history of Mary of Medicis, in the Luxemburg gallery, at Paris; and his best easel piece, the Assumption of the Virgin, in the collection of the elector Palatine, at Dusseldorp; there are prints of both. The duke of Marlborough has no less than sixteen pictures by his hand. *Ob.* 1640. See the Appendix to this reign.

ANT. VANDYCK; *a bust on a pedestal; ipse f. aqua forti.*

ANTH. VANDYCK, eques, &c. *se ipse delin. Hollar f. 4to.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *looking over his shoulder; chain about his neck. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

ANTOINE chevalier VANDYCK; *Pontius sc. h. sh.*

ANTONIO VANDYCK; *Ferretti delin. X. G. e A Pazzi sc. h. sh. One of the Set of Heads of Painters, done by themselves, in the grand duke of Tuscany's gallery at Florence.*

The set is in the "Museum Florentinum."

ANTONIUS VANDYCK, &c. *Gaywood f. h. sh.*

ANT. VANDYCK, eques, pictor; *Vandyck p. J. Vander Bruggen f.* 1682; *h. sh. mezz.*

ANT. VANDYCK, &c. *his arm held up, the hand declined; 4to.*

The duke of Grafton has a whole length of him, from which this print was probably done. It was painted by Vandyck, and represents him younger than any of the prints above described.

* This will appear by comparing the women in the prints after Rubens, and the fat Venus by Diepenbeke, in the "Temple of the Muses," with the Venus of Medicis.

Sir ANTHONY VANDYCK; *Vandyck p. Bannerman sc. From an original in the collection of the Hon. Horace Walpole, from which the duke of Grafton's picture was painted. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Sir ANT. VANDYCK; *Worlidge f.* $5\frac{1}{2}$ *inches, by* $3\frac{3}{4}$

This illustrious disciple of Rubens did not only excel his master in portrait, but every other painter of his age; and there is no artist, of any age, that stands in competition with him but Titian. There is a truth and delicacy, in his best works, that surpass those of all his contemporaries as much as he surpassed himself. It is recorded of him, that he frankly confessed to one of his friends, that in the former part of his life he painted for fame, and in the latter for his kitchen *. His price was forty pounds for a half, and sixty for a whole length. His best portrait in England is the earl of Strafford, with his secretary, at the marquis of Rockingham's, at Wentworth House: and the best abroad, is that of cardinal Bentivoglio, in the grand duke of Tuscany's collection, at Florence. Mr Richardson tells us, that "he never saw any thing like it; that he "looked upon it two hours, and came back twen-"ty times, to look upon it again †." There is a good etching of it by Morin, but it is not common.—*Ob.* 1641.

GERARD SEGHERS, of whom there are several prints, is said, by the French author of the "*Abrégé*," to have been here after the decease of Rubens and Vandyck, and to have softened his manner,

* See De Piles's "Principles of Painting," p. 176. 177.

† Richardson's "Account of Statues, &c. in Italy," p. 72, 2d. edit.

manner, which was originally harsh, like that of Manfrede, whom he imitated. Though he studied in Italy, there is too much of the Dutch style in his works. Bolswert has engraved some of his historical pieces.

GERARDUS HONTHORST (vel HONDTHORST), Hagæ Comitis, pictor humanarum figurarum majorum; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sh.*

GERARD HONTHORST, &c. *Bannerman sc. 4to. Copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Gerard Honthorst, who was esteemed one of the best painters of his time, was invited into England by Charles I. He had before been employed by the queen of Bohemia, whose family he taught to design: of these the princess Louisa, afterwards abbess of Maubisson, and the princess Sophia, were his most distinguished disciples. He painted history and portraits, but excelled most in his night pieces, of which Rubens was a great admirer. Though he staid here but six months, the king presented him with three thousand florins, a service of plate for twelve persons, and a horse. *Ob.* 1660.

PALAMEDES PALAMEDESSEN, præliorum pictor, in Hollandia; *Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. h. sh.*

This ingenious painter, whose surname was Staevarts, or Stevers, was son of a Flemish jeweller and goldsmith, who, for his excellence in his art, was invited into England by James I. Palamede was born in London, in 1607. He studied in Holland, and paid particular attention to the works of Esaias Vandervelde, to whom he was much superior. He painted battles

tles and encampments with great truth, nature, and spirit; and with unusual harmony and delicacy of colouring. His pictures are very scarce, as he was cut off in the prime of life. Sir William Musgrave has a painting by this artist, who seems never to have been employed in England; but is numbered with the eminent painters of the city of Delft *. *Ob.* 1638. *Æt.* 31.

HORATIUS GENTILESCIUS, pictor humanarum figurarum in Anglia; *Vandyck p. L. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

HORATIO GENTILESCHI; *T. Chambars sc. copied from the above. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Horatio Gentileschi, a native of Pisa, having distinguished himself in Italy and France, came into England by invitation of Charles I. who assigned him a considerable salary, and employed him in painting ceilings. He made some attempts at portrait painting, but with little success. Nine pieces of his hand, which were formerly in the royal palace at Greenwich, are now in the Hall at Marlborough House. He also did the history of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, at Hampton Court.

GULIELMUS DOBSON, pictor; *ipse fecit in aqua forti; sold by Rowlet; small h. sh.*

GULIELMUS DOBSON; *Stent; 4to.*

WILLIAM DOBSON; *ipse p. G. White f. h. sh. mezz.*

DOBSON; *Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

His head, by himself, is at earl Paulet's.

William

* See Pilkington's Dictionary.

William Dobson, called by Charles I. "The English Tintoret," was an excellent painter of history and portraits. He was brought out of his obscurity by Vandyck, who found him working in a garret. The patronage of that great artist instantly raised his reputation, and he was, upon his decease, appointed serjeant-painter to the king, and groom of the privy-chamber. He seems to have been intoxicated with his good fortune: he grew idle and dissolute, was involved in debt, and thrown into prison; and died, soon after his enlargement, at the age of thirty-six. His works, which have much of the character and merit of Vandyck, are to be seen at Oxford, Wilton, and many other places; but his best performance is at Blenheim. Some will have this to be a family piece of Lilly the astrologer, and others of Francis Carter an architect, disciple of Inigo Jones. See "Anecdotes of Painting." Oct. 1646.

ADRIAN HANNEMAN; *A Bannerman sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Adrian Hanneman, a native of the Hague, was sixteen years in England. He studied the works of Vandyck, and was, by Vertue, thought the best imitator of the airs of his heads. He was the favourite painter of Mary, princess of Orange, daughter to Charles I. A considerable number of his works are to be seen in England; but his principal performances are abroad: he painted in the chamber of the States, at the Hague. *Ob. circa* 1680.

FRANCESCO CLEYN; *T. Chambars sc. 4to. In the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

There

There is a picture of Cleyn, his wife, and several children, in the possession of Mr Crawley, of Hempsted in Hertfordshire.

Francis Cleyn, a native of Rostock in Germany, studied in Italy, and was some time in the service of Christian IV. king of Denmark. He came into England in the latter end of the reign of James I. and was employed in the tapestry works at Mortlake. A fine suit of tapestry in grotesque, after his designs, is at Petworth in Sussex; and at Holland House is a most beautiful ceiling by him, which Mr Walpole says "is not unworthy of Parmegiano." He designed many of the plates for Ogilby's "Virgil," and "Æsop;" the former of which were so much approved of by the king of France, that he ordered them to be copied for the fine edition of "Virgil," printed at the Louvre. He is said to have received fifty shillings a-piece for these drawings. He painted little or nothing in oil. *Ob. circ.* 1658.

JOANNES LIVENS, Pictor humanarum Figurarum majorum; *Vandyck p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh. He is represented in a very characteristic attitude, as if listening to something* *.

John Livens, a celebrated painter, of Leyden, came into England, in 1630†, where he drew the portraits of most of the royal family, and several of the nobility. He staid here but three years. A Dutch painter, of both his names, and, I believe, the same person, was deservedly famou

* This circumstance is an improvement of the portrait, as it relates to a remarkable event in his life. See Richardson's "Theory of Painting," p. 99.

† See the Appendix to the third volume of the "Anecdotes of Painting."

famous for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, of whom he was a scholar. His principal pieces are specified toward the end of the Catalogue of the works of that artist, printed for T. Jefferys, 1752, 12mo. They are sometimes added to the works of Rembrandt.

DAVIT (David) BECK, Peintre, &c. *ipse p. Coget sc. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

David Beck, a native of Arnheim, was a disciple of Vandyck, and in favour with Charles I. whose sons, the prince and the dukes of York and Glocester, he taught to draw. His rapidity of execution was so great, that the king said he could paint riding post. He afterwards passed successively into the service of the kings of France and Denmark, and was at last appointed painter to Christina queen of Sweden, for whom he painted most of the illustrious persons in Europe.

Once, as he was travelling through Germany, he was suddenly taken ill; and appearing to be dead, was treated as such. His servants, who watched the corpse after it was laid out, endeavoured to console themselves for the loss of their master with the bottle. When they grew intoxicated, one of them proposed to give him a glass, though he were dead, as he was far from having a dislike to it when he was alive. This was accordingly done; and the consequence was, that he recovered and lived many years.

HENRY VANDERBORCHT, Peintre; *Hollar f.* 1648; *Meyssens exc. 4to.*

Henry Vanderborcht was son of a Flemish painter of the same Christian name, who collected pictures and other curiosities, especially medals,

medals, for the earl of Arundel. The son, who was also employed in collecting for him in Italy, and was retained in his service as long as he lived, was both a painter and engraver; and drew and etched many things in the royal and Arundelian collections. He was afterwards retained by prince Charles. It is probable, that the civil war, occasioned his return into his own country, as he is known to have died at Antwerp.

HENRY STONE; *Lely p. Bannerman sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

HENRY STONE, *holding a carved head; Vandyck p. J. Van Somer f. mezz.*

Henry Stone, son of Nicholas, travelled into Holland, France and Italy. He carried on the business of a statuary, after his father's death; but was best known as a painter, and particularly excelled in copying Vandyck. He is called "Old Stone," to distinguish him from his younger brother John. At Burleigh House, is a good copy by him of the celebrated portrait of Charles I. painted by Vandyck, which was burnt at Whitehall, in 1697, and which was esteemed the best likeness of him *. *Ob.* 24 Aug. 1653.

HENRICUS STEENWYCK, &c. *Van Dyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sh.*

HENRY STEENWYCK; *in the "Anecdotes of Painting," copied from the above; 4to.*

Henry Steenwyck was a good painter of architecture, portraits, and history; but he was not equal, in the first of these branches, to his father,

* MS. Catalogue of the pictures at Burleigh.

father, who had scarce a rival. He was employed in England by Charles I. and we are informed, that in France are the portraits of that king, and his queen, "with a front of a royal palace on the "back ground," by his hand. Descamps says, "that this picture is more carefully laboured than "any work of Vandyck, and equal to the most "valuable of Meiris *."

ABRAHAM VAN DIEPENBEKE, (vel Diepenbeck); *Pontius sc. Meyssens exc. 4to.*

Abraham Diepenbeke, who is esteemed one of the best disciples of Rubens, was employed both in Flanders and England, by William Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, for whom he drew portraits, *managed* horses, and views from nature. Many of these works are still remaining at Welbeck. He was also employed by the Abbe de Marolles, for whom he did the mythological histories, which have been engraved in the elegant book, entitled, "The Temple of the Muses," which were executed by C. Bloemart, and Mattham, and re-engraved by, and under the direction of Picart. He designed several of the prints in Ogilby's "Homer." In the early part of his life, before he entered the school of Rubens, he was employed in painting on glass.

FRANCIS WOUTERS; *F. Wouters p. Bannerman sc. in 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Francis Wouters, a disciple of Rubens, came into England, with the emperor's ambassador, in 1637, and was retained as painter to the prince of Wales. He chiefly practised in landscape, with

* "Anecdotes of Painting," ii 113, 2d edit. Notes.

with small naked figures, such as cupids, &c. and did a ceiling in one of the palaces. His works were esteemed by the emperor Ferdinand II. and Charles I. *Ob.* 1659.

ADRIANUS STALBENT, pictor ruralium prospectuum Anverpiæ; *Vandyck p. Paul du Pont sc. h. sh.*

Adrian Stalbent was regarded as a capital artist among the Flemish painters of landscape, who were never excelled by those of any age or country. He was, for his superior merit invited into England by Charles I. He painted various rural scenes, but his view of Greenwich was the most distinguished, if not the most excellent of his works. *Ob.* 1660, *Æt.* 80.

CORNELIUS POLEMBURG; *ipse p. T. Chambars sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Cornelius Polemburg, disciple of Abraham Bloemart, was deservedly celebrated for his very beautiful and high-finished landscapes, adorned with no less beautiful figures. He frequently embellished his pieces with buildings and ruins; and sometimes finished them to so high a degree, that they had all the lustre and tenderness of enamel. He for some time painted in the style of Elsheimer, which he abandoned for another of his own. He painted at Rome, and at Florence, where his works were highly esteemed. He was strongly solicited to enter into the service of the Grand Duke, which he declined; but accepted of an invitation from Charles I. to come over to England. He sometimes painted the figures in Steenwyck's perspectives. The scarcity of his works, added to their intrinsic merit,

merit occasions their being valued as so many jewels.—He died at Utrecht, 1660.

EDWARD PIERCE, sen. *Bannerman sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

Edward Pierce, sen. was noted for history, landscape, and architecture; and did a great number of ceilings, and altar-pieces in churches which were burnt in the fire of London. He was employed under Vandyck; and bred his son John a painter, and Edward a statuary, both of whom became eminent in their professions. The most considerable of the father's works now remaining are at Belvoir castle, in Lincolnshire. He died a few years after the Restoration.

JOHN TORRENTIUS; *Bannerman sc. oval; with several other heads in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Torrentius, a native of Amsterdam, was an admirable artist, but a detestible character. He was not only profligate, but impious; and avowedly prostituted his pencil, which he employed on small figures, to the purposes of lewdness and debauchery. He came into England in this reign; but his talents and his morals were better suited to the seraglio of a Tiberius, or the court of the second Charles, than that of Charles the first. He died in 1640, in the fifty-first year of his age. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of "Painting."

ABRAHAM VANDERDORT; *Dobson p. Chambars sc. from the original at Houghton; in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

Abraham Vanderdort, a Dutchman, who had been for sometime in the service of the emperor Rodolph II. came into England in the reign of James I. where he met with great encouragement from prince Henry, who had a good taste for the arts. He was, in this reign, made keeper of the royal cabinet of medals, with a salary of forty pounds a year; and had the same salary appointed him for furnishing drawings for the king's coins, and superintending the making of puncheons and dies: he had also an allowance of five shillings and sixpence a-day, board wages. He was remarkably excellent at modelling in wax. He hanged himself in despair, because he could not find a drawing by Gibson, which he had laid up for the king *.

JOHN VAN BELCAMP; *Bannerman sc. 4to. in the "Anecdotes of Painting."*

John Van Belcamp, a Dutchman, was employed under Vander Dort, in copying pictures in the royal collection. The whole lengths of Edward III. and the Black Prince, over the doors, in one of the anti-chambers at St James's, are said to have been copied by him †. These portraits more nearly resemble each other, than any of the prints I have seen of them. The whole length of Edward IV. over the chimney, in another antichamber, was also painted by him; the face is supposed to have been done from some ancient original. His copies are thought to be well executed. *Ob.* 1653.

WIL-

* The original catalogue of Charles the firſt's collection of pictures, and other curioſities, drawn up by Vanderdort, is in the Aſhmolean Muſeum.

† I, under the articles of EDWARD and his ſon, in the firſt volume, have from miſinformation, mentioned theſe portraits, by Belcamp, as ancient paintings.

WILLIAM FAITHORNE, a good painter in miniature, and an admirable engraver. See the next reign.

HENRY VANDERBORCHT; *Hollar f.* 1648; *4to.*

Henry, son of Henry Vanderborcht, a painter at Frankendale in the Palatinate, was employed by the earl of Arundel to collect curiosities for him in Italy. He continued in the earl's service as long as he lived, and drew and etched many things in his, and the royal collection. After the death of his patron, he was preferred to the service of the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He died at Antwerp.

BALTHASER GERBIER; *Vandyck p. Meyssens exc. 4to. one of the set of Heads of Artists, published by Meyssens.*

Sir BALTHASAR GERBIER; *Vandyck p. T. Chambars sc. in the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

BALT. GERBIERUS, *Æt.* 42, 1634; *Vandyck p. P. S. excud.*

There is a neat print of him before "*Les Effets pernicieux de meschants Favoris,*" *A la Haye,* 1653, 12mo.

His portrait by Dobson, in the same piece with that painter and Sir Charles Cotterel, is at Northumberland house.

Sir Balthasar Gerbier, was a retainer to the duke of Buckingham, and much in his favour. He studied painting and architecture, and had a superficial knowledge of other arts and sciences. He painted small figures in distemper; and did a picture of the Infanta, which was sent from Spain to James I. He owed his fortune more to his fa-

vour with the duke of Buckingham than to his merit as an artist. We are informed that he, at his own house, entertained the king and queen with a supper, which is supposed to have cost him a thousand pounds *. See Class V. and the next reign, Class IX.

NICHOLAS LANIERE, an Italian, was, for his various talents greatly esteemed by Charles I. He practised music, painting, and engraving; but his greatest excellence was music. His own portrait, painted by himself, is in the music school at Oxford. He etched a considerable number of plates for a drawing book. He was a connoisseur in pictures, and had the art of giving modern paintings an air of antiquity, and putting off copies for originals †. See the division of Musicians.

GELDORP; *Bannerman sc. a small oval in the same plate with Van Belcamp.*

Though we see the name of Geldorp to the portraits of several eminent persons in this reign, it is certain that he seldom drew a picture himself, but painted upon sketches made by others. This

* "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 61. notes, 2d edit.

† It is well known that this art is much improved since Laniere's time. Mr Knapton, the painter, observed at an auction in Italy, that one Paris, a Frenchman, gave very good prices for bad copies; upon which he is said to have accosted him in this manner: "Sir, as I have had some experience in pictures, "I take the friendly liberty to inform you, that I think you give too much for "such as you buy." Paris thanked him for his kind admonition, and said, that he was not altogether without experience himself; but as he frequently met with such as had none at all, and yet had a good opinion of their judgment, he was sure of getting considerably by his purchases. The honourable person who told me this, informed me, that a near relation of his, who was long resident in France, laid out six thousand pounds in pictures at Paris, which after his death sold only for what the frames cost him.

This painter, whose christian name was George, was a countryman and friend of Vandyck, who lodged at his house, upon his first coming to England.

SIR TOBIE MATTHEW, who was in Spain with Charles I. when prince, and the duke of Buckingham, did a portrait of the Infanta, and sent it to England. There is no doubt but he attempted, at least, to paint the beautiful countess of Carlisle, who, as Mr Wood tells us, was "the Goddess that "he adored." See Class IV.—See also the "Anecdotes of Painting."

JOHN PETITOT; *oval; Bannerman sc. in the same plate with Sir Toby Matthews and Torrentius, in the second edition of the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to.*

John Petitot, a native of Geneva, who was never equalled in enamel, not even by Zincke, was patronized by Charles I. and Lewis XIV. His most celebrated performance is the whole length of Rachel de Rouvigny, countess of Southampton, copied from a painting in oil by Vandyck. This, which is in the collection of the duke of Devonshire, is styled by Mr Walpole "the most capital work in enamel in the world." Several of his English works in this collection have much greater merit than those which he did in France. *Ob.* 1621, *Æt.* 84.

PAINTRESSES.

ARTEMISIA GENTILESCHI, Romana, famosissima Pittrice, &c. *Adem p. H. David sc.*

" En Picturæ Miraculum invidendum facilius " quam imitandum ;" 8*vo.*

Artemisia Gentileschi is said by Graham * to have " drawn portraits of some of the royal fa- " mily, and many of the nobility of England." He does not inform us how long she lived in this country, where her father, a native of Pisa in Italy, spent the latter part of his life. Though she is styled *Romana*, in the inscription of the print, it is certain that she may rather be called a Neapolitan, as she resided chiefly at Naples, where she lived in such splendor as could never have been maintained by the profits of her pencil. Her talents in history and portrait, and the gaiety of her character, were equally known throughout Europe. She seems to have been the most celebrated paintress of her time.

The PRINCESS LOUISA, daughter of the king of Bohemia, and niece to Charles I. was justly celebrated as an artist. I shall only observe here, that in Lovelace's " Lucasta," is a poem " on the Prin- " cess Louisa drawing." See Class I.

STATUARIES.

HUBERT LE SOEUR ; *Vandyck, p. Vansomer f.* 4*to. mezz.*

(HUBERT) LE SOEUR ; *Bannerman sc.* 4*to. in the " Anecdotes of Painting."*

This admirable artist, who was a disciple of the famous John Boulogne, came into England about the year 1630, and was employed by the king

† See his " Eſſay towards an Engliſh School."

king and the nobility. All that now remain of his works, but they alone are sufficient to transmit his name with honour to posterity, are the brazen statue of William, earl of Pembroke, at Oxford, and the equestrian figure of Charles I. at Charing Cross. The pedestal of the latter was executed by the famous Grinlin Gibbons.

NICHOLAS STONE, junr. *a small oval; T. Chambars sc. in the same plate with Nicholas Stone, senr.* See the former reign, Class X.

Nicholas, son of Nicholas Stone the statuary, was bred up under his father, and afterwards went to Italy to improve himself in his art, in which he promised to make a very considerable figure. Several of his models, done abroad after the antique, have been mistaken for the works of Italian masters. Mr Bird, the statuary, had the "Laocoon" and Bernini's "Apollo," by him. He died in 1647.

EDWARD PIERCE, junr. *small; in the same plate with Edward Pierce, senr.*

Edward, son of Edward Pierce the painter, was a very noted statuary and architect. The statues of Sir Thomas Gresham and Edward III. in the Royal Exchange, and several busts, particularly those of Milton and Sir Christopher Wren, were done by him. The former was in the possession of Vertue the engraver; the latter is, or was in the picture-gallery at Oxford. He assisted Sir Christopher in several of his works, and built the church of St Clement under his direction. The four dragons on the monument were carved by him. *Ob.* 1698. See "Anecdotes of Painting."

ARCHITECTS.

IGNATIUS JONES, Mag. Brit. architectus generalis; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. before his "Most Notable Antiquity of Great Britain, vulgarly called "Stonehenge," &c. a pot folio*, 1655.

INIGO JONES; *Vandyck p. Spilsbury f. h. sh. mezz. This is unlike all the other prints of him. Quære, if genuine.*

INIGO JONES; *Van Vorst (or Voerst) sc. large 4to.*

INIGO JONES; *Gaywood f. 24to.*

INIGO JONES; *Bannerman sc. in the "Anecdotes of "Painting;" 4to.*

His head, by Vandyck, is at Houghton.

Inigo Jones, who, as an architect, would have done honour to any age or nation, had a true taste for whatever was great or beautiful in his art. His talent for design began to display itself early, and recommended him to the notice of the earl of Arundel *, who sent him to Italy to study landscape. In that ample theatre of the arts, his genius, with which himself had been unacquainted, was soon awakened by architecture. His progress in his beloved study was suitable to the strength of his parts, and the vehemence of his inclination; and he, in a few years, saw himself at the head of his profession, and in possession of its highest honours. The banquetting house at Whitehall, which is his capital work, was elected in the late reign. This has been pronounced, by judicious foreigners, the most finished of the modern buildings on this

* Some say that William, earl of Pembroke, was his patron.

this side the Alps *; and is itself a study of architecture. Of private houses, the Grange, in Hampshire, is one of his completest structures. He has written a book to prove that Stone Henge was a Roman temple, as Dr Stukely has done to prove it a temple of the Druids; future writers will, probably, start new hypotheses, founded upon as much, or as little probability as the arguments of either. *Ob.* 21 July 1651.

SIR BALTHASAR GERBIER was employed by Charles I. and II. as an architect. See an account of him in that character, in the next reign.

A CHASER AND MODELLER.

THEODORE ROGIERS; *Vandyck p. One of the Set of Heads after Vandyck; h. sh.*

Theodore Rogiers chased some fine pieces of plate with poetic stories, for the king. There is a print by James Neeffs, of a magnificent ewer which he modelled for him, after a design of Rubens; it represents the judgment of Paris.

ENGRAVERS.

* This was the opinion of Monſ. d'Azout, a famous French architect, who was ſeventeen years in Italy, at different times, to improve himſelf in the knowledge of architecture. He was in England about the year 1685. See Liſter's "Journey to Paris," p. 99.

ENGRAVERS.

LUCAS VORSTERMANS (vel VORSTERMAN), chalcographus, in Geldria natus; *Ant. Vandyck f. aqua forti. This is one of the valuable etchings done by Vandyck's own hand. I think there are at least sixteen of them.*

LUCAS VORSTERMANS, *Vandyck p. L. Vorstermans, Junior, sc. h. sh.*

Luke Vorsterman *, an admirable Dutch engraver of history and portrait, was about eight years in England. He engraved a considerable number of historical pieces after Rubens and Vandyck, and much in the style of these great masters. One of his best performances, which was done after a painting of the latter, is the Virgin supporting the dead body of Christ. The original, which was lately purchased by the earl of Exeter, is at Burleigh House: it is about the same size with the print. The finest English portrait that I have seen of Vorsterman's engraving, and which I believe is exceeded by none of his numerous works, is that of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, with the staves of earl-marshal and lord-treasurer, after a painting of Hans Holbein. He had a son of both his names, who was an engraver; but he was inferior to his father.

ROBERTUS VAN VOERST (vel VORST), chalcographus; *Vandyck p. R. Van Voerst sc. h. sh.*

ROBERT VAN VOERST; *Vandyck p. T. Chambars sc. In Mr Walpole's "Catalogue of Engravers."*

Robert

* He ſometimes ſpelt his name Voſterman, as it was pronounced.

Robert Van Voerst was an excellent engraver of portraits; and, in this branch of his art, the rival of Vorsterman, but somewhat inferior to him. His large head of the queen of Bohemia, engraved from a painting of Gerard Honthorst, by command of Charles I. was esteemed his best work. His own portrait, above described, which is among those of the artists by Vandyck, is finely executed.

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR, *Æt.* 40. 1647; *ipse f. small 4to.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *Meyssens p. Hollar f. 4to. Among the Heads of the Artists published by Meyssens.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *ipse f. small.*

WINCESLAUS HOLLAR; *a small oval, engraved by Vertue, in the title to the Catalogue of his works, compiled by the same hand. Lond.* 1745; *4to.*

To this Catalogue is subjoined an account of his life.

This excellent engraver has perpetuated the resemblance of a thousand curiosities of art and nature, which greatly merit our attention. We, in his works, seem to see buildings rising from their ruins; and many things, now in a state of decay, or dissolution, appearing in all their original beauty. He has enriched the "Monasti-" con" with a great variety of elegant engravings of our ancient cathedrals and ruins of abbies. We have the inside and outside of the old church of St Paul by his hand: we seem to walk in that venerable structure; and, with a pleasing melancholy, survey its tombs, and dwell on their inscriptions, and are led to the thoughts of our own mortality.—His perspective views and his portraits are the most numerous, his muffs and insects the most remarkable for the beauty

of

of the engraving, and his shells the scarcest of his estimable works. The merit of this ingenious and industrious artist was never sufficiently valued in the reign of Charles II. He died as poor as if he had lived in a country of Barbarians, in the year 1677. But it should here be remembered that, though Hollar was a good engraver when he took pains, a great number of his performances are but very slightly executed. The dutchess dowager of Portland has a complete collection of his etchings in twelve volumes folio. There is also a very valuable collection of them in the King's Library, which belonged to William III. The author of a late "Essay upon "Prints" has, by no means, done justice to Hollar in the first edition of his book: see what he says of him in the preface to the second edition.

SIR EDMUND MARMION; *Gifford sc.*

Sir Edmund Marmion was a gentleman of fortune, who sometimes engraved for his amusement. The author of the Essay, mentioned in the foregoing article, informs us that "he etched a few "portraits in the manner of Vandyck, and pro-"bably from him, in which there is great ease "and freedom, and that he has put his name on-"ly to one of them." This appears to be that of George Tooke, Esq. of Popes, in Hertfordshire. See TOOKE, Class VIII.

MUSI-

MUSICIANS *.

HENRY LAWES; *two angels holding a chaplet over his head*; 8*vo*.

Henry Lawes, who was the Purcell of his time, was servant to Charles I. in his public and private music. He set some of the works of almost every poet of eminence, in this reign, to such music as pleased the most judicious ears. Several of the lyrics of Waller and the "Comus" of Milton were set by him; and both these poets have paid him due honour in their verses. In the time of the rebellion, he taught ladies to sing †, and, upon the restoration, was restored to his places. He composed a considerable number of Psalm tunes in "Cantica sacra," for three voices and an organ. Many more of his compositions are to be seen in "Select Aires and Dialogues," in "The "Treasury of Music," and "The Musical Com-"panion." *Ob.* Oct. 1662.—William Lawes, his brother, was, by some, thought even his superior. He was a scholar of Giovanni Coperario, a famous Italian musician; and, as Dr Fuller tells us, made above thirty several sorts of music for voices and instruments; neither was there any instrument then in use, but he composed to it so aptly, as if he had studied that only ‡. He was a commissary under general Gerard in the civil war; and to the great regret of the king, was killed at the siege

* I have placed muſicians, who belong to one of the liberal arts, after engravers, as method requires that the arts which depend upon deſign ſhould go together.

† Manuſcript account of Muſicians, by A. Wood in Aſhmole's Muſeum.

‡ "Worthies," in Wilts, p. 157.

siege of Chester, the 26th of Sept. 1645.—In the music school at Oxford, are two large manuscript volumes of his works in score, for various instruments. In one of them are his original compositions for masques, performed before the king, and at the inns of court. In the same school is an original portrait of his brother Henry.

NICHOLAS LANIERE; *J. Lyvyus p. Vorsterman sc. h. sh.*

NICHOLAS LANIERE; *J. Lyvyus p. Chambars sc. In the "Anecdotes of Painting;" 4to. Copied from the above.*

At the Grange, in Hampshire, the seat of the late lord chancellor, is a fine portrait of him by Vandyck. It was the sight of this portrait that determined the king to employ that excellent painter.

Nicholas Laniere, who has been mentioned under a former division of this class, was one of the private music to Charles I. * He, together with Ferabosco, another Italian, composed the symphonies to several of the masques performed at court, which were written by Ben. Johnson,

* In the reign of James I. he was employed, both as a composer and a performer, in the grand mask exhibited in the banqueting house at Whitehall, at the earl of Somerset's wedding. The maskers were of high rank; namely the duke of Lenox, the earls of Pembroke, Dorset, Salisbury, and Montgomery; the lords Walden, Scroope, North, and Hayes; Sir Thomas, Sir Henry, and Sir Charles Howard; the queen herself a part in the performance, under her state, being addressed by the name of "Bel Anna." There is a particular description of this mask in print ‡. He painted the scenes, and composed the music for a mask performed at the house of the lord Hay, for the entertainment of the French ambassador, 1617.

‡ The curious reader may see "Passages at the Marriage of the earl of So-"merset," p. 12, &c. of "Finetti Philoxenis; some choice observations of Sir "John Finett (Finet), Knight, and (Assistant) Master of the ceremonies to the "two last kings, touching the reception, &c. of foreign ambassadors in Eng-"land," 1656, 8vo. This book was published by James Howell.

son, the laureat. He also set to music several songs, and hymns by the poets of this time; particularly a vocal composition for a Funeral Hymn on the King, his much lamented master, written by Thomas Pierce. Several of his works are in the "Select Aires and dialogues," Lond. 1653.

JAMES GOUTER; *holding a double lute in his left hand*—The print is thus inscribed: "Jacobo "Goutero, inter regios Magnæ Britanniæ Orpheos "et Amphiones, Lydiæ, Doriæ, Phrygiæ, testitu- "dinis Fidicini, et Modulatorum Principi: hanc "e penicilli sui tabula, in æs transcriptam effigiem, "Joannes Lævini * fidæ amicitiæ monumentum "consecravit." *Joannes Livius f. et exc. h. sh.*

The excellence of Gouter's hand on the lute appears from the above inscription. But he was perhaps, not superior to Dr John Wilson, a gentleman of the king's chapel, and one of his musicians in ordinary; who, on that instrument, excelled all the Englishmen of his time. He frequently played before Charles I. who usually "leaned, or laid his hand on his shoulder," and listened to him with great attention †. See Wood's "Fasti," II. Col. 41. See also the reign of CHARLES II.

CHRIS-

* Sic Orig.

† Muſic was looked upon at this time, as almoſt an indiſpenſable qualification of a gentleman. Sir John Hawkins, editor of Iſ. Walton's "Complete "Angler," tells us, that "formerly a lute was conſidered as a neceſſary part "of the furniture of a barber's ſhop, and anſwered the end of a news-paper, "the now common amuſement of waiting cuſtomers; which it could never "have done, if muſic had not been generally known and practiſed." The editor applies this obſervation to the illuſtration of a paſſage in Ben. Johnſon's "Silent Woman." Moroſe, in Act iii. Scene 5. of that play, after he had diſcovered that his ſuppoſed wife could take, and that to the purpoſe too, cries out in cutheard; "That curſed barber! I have married his cittern, that's com- "mon to all men."

CHRISTOPHER SIMPSON, a famous musician and composer. See the Interregnum.

WRITING MASTERS.

GETHINGE, writing master; *J. Chantry sc.*

Gethinge, a native of Herefordshire, and a scholar of John Davies, the famous writing-master of Hereford, was thought to surpass his master in every branch of his art. Dr Fuller speaks thus of these dexterous artists: "Sure I am, that "when two such transcendant pen masters shall "again come to be born in the same shire, they "may even serve fairly to engross the will and "testament of the expiring universe *." See DAVIES in the former reign.

THEOPHILUS METCALF, master in the art of short writing; 12*mo.*

His Essay on this art, which is said to have passed thirty-five editions, had never, in reality, more than one. The editions, as they are called, are only small numbers taken from the same plates at different times, and the dates as often altered in the title. The first book of shorthand published in England, was by Dr Timothy Bright, of Cambridge: it was entitled "Cha- "racterie, an Art of short, swift, and secret "Writing, by Character;" printed by J. Windet, &c. 12mo. 1588, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth. Bales was a great adept in the art of secret writing by dashes. John Willis, a clergyman who flourished in the reigns of James and Charles I. originally struck out the method of

* "Worthies," in Herefordshire, p. 40.

of short-hand, which has been followed, more or less, by our writers ever since. Edmund Willis, in his "Abbreviation of Writing by Character," 1618, is said to have improved greatly upon John. Bishop Wilkins, in the epistle dedicatory to his "Real Character," printed in 1668, says, that short-writing was invented about sixty years since; he might have said eighty. This art is, in a manner, our own; it was very little known or practised at this time in any other country. Mr Ashby, president of St John's College, in Cambridge, has, I believe, the completest list of short-hand writers extant.

THOMAS SHELTON, *Æt.* 46: 12*mo.*

Thomas Shelton was thought to have improved upon Metcalf, in the art of short-writing. His "Tachygraphy," and "Zeiglography," were several times printed; the former was translated into Latin, for the use of foreigners; it is entitled, "Tachygraphia; sive exactissima et compendiosissima breviter scribendi Methodus," &c. Lond. 8vo. 1671.

"ELIAS ALLEN, apud Anglos, Cantianus, juxta Tunbridge natus, mathematicis instrumentis æ-re incidendis sui temporis artifex ingeniosissimus. Ob. Londini, mense Martii, 1653." *H. Vanderborcht p. W. Hollar f. h. sh.*

Elias Allen, who was sworn servant to Charles I. about the year 1627, was employed by the most eminent mathematicians of his time. We are informed that he made a horizontal dial, under the direction of the famous Oughtred, to present to the king *.

* "Biographia," article OUGHTRED.

" JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS, pater, re-
" rum selectarum insignem supellectilem, in recon-
" ditorio Lambethiano prope Londinum, etiamnum
" visendam, primus instituit ac locupletavit." *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

" JOHANNES TRADESCANTUS filius genii
' ingeniique paterni verus Hæres, relictum sibi re-
' rum undique congestarum Thesaurum, ipse pluri-
' mum adauxit, et in museo Lambethiano, amicis
' visendum exhibet." *Hollar f.* 12*mo.* *

In the Ashmolean Museum are the original painting of the father and son, who were both physic gardeners at Lambeth. The portrait of the former was done in his lifetime, and also after his decease. I saw a picture, at a gentleman's house in Wiltshire, which was not unlike that of the deceased Tradescant, and the inscription, which was strictly applicable to it.

Mortuus haud alio quam quo pater ore quiêsti,
Quam facili frueris nunc quoque nocte doces.

Both these heads are prefixed to the " Museum " Tradescantianum," 1656, 12mo. which is digested under the following heads: 1. Birds, with their eggs, &c. 2. Four-footed beasts. 3. Fish. 4. Shells. 5. Insects. 6. Minerals. 7. Fruits, drugs, &c. 8. Artificial curiosities. 9. Miscellaneous curiosities. 19. Warlike Instruments. 11. Habits. 12. Utensils, and household stuff. 13. Coins. 14. Medals. To this is subjoined a catalogue of his plants, and a list of his benefactors.

John

* This head may be placed in the Interregnum.

John Tradescant, who was either a Fleming or a Dutchman, and gardener to Charles I. travelled over a great part of Europe, and into the eastern countries; chiefly with a view of improving himself in natural science. He was the first man, in this kingdom, that distinguished himself as a collector of natural and artificial curiosities, and was followed by his son in the same pursuit. He, as Parkinson informs us, introduced a considerable number of exotic plants into England, and made it appear that, with due care and cultivation, almost any vegetable of the known world may be taught to thrive in this climate ‖.

John Tradescant the son, and his wife, joined in a deed of gift, by which their friend Mr Ashmole was intitled to this collection, after the decease of the former *. It was accordingly claimed by him; but the widow Tradescant refusing to deliver it, was compelled by a decree of the court of Chancery. She was soon after found drowned in a pond, in her own garden †.

The late Mr James West told Mr Bull, that one of the family of Roelans, of which there are four or five prints by Hollar, lived a long while at Lambeth, in the house that afterwards belonged to John Tradescant, to whom he sold it. *Under the head of* JAMES ROELANS, *are ornaments of fruits and flowers, denoting his love of gardening.* Granting Mr West's assertion to be fact, I should conclude

‖ See this, and more, in Dr Ducarel's curious letter to Dr Watson, in vol. lxiii. of "Philos. Transact." where, in tab. iv. and v. p. 83 are views of his tomb.

* See Ashmole's "Diary," p. 36.

† See Sir John Hawkin's edition of Walton's "Complete Angler."

clude that this is the person. His head was done at Antwerp, in 1648.

WILLIAM STOKES; *G. Glover f. a small oval, under which are eight Latin verses.*

This man was author of the Vaulting Master, "or the Art of Vaulting reduced to a Method, "comprised under certain Rules," &c. to which is prefixed his print.

CLASS XI.

LADIES, and others of the FEMALE SEX, according to their RANK, &c.

ELIZABETHA (MARIA) VILLIERS, ducissa de Richmond et Lenox; *Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh. There is another small print of her by Hollar, dated* 1645.

MARY, dutchess of Richmond and Lenox; *Vandyck p. Bockman f. in the character of St Agnes, with a lamb; h. sh. mezz.*

Madame la Duchesse de RICHMONT; *Vandyck p. Vander Bruggen f. h. mezz.*

MARY, Dutchess of Richmond; *Vandyck p. W. Vaillant f. h. sh. mezz.*

Her portrait is in the famous family piece, by Vandyck at Wilton. There is another of her at Burleigh, a good copy by Ashfield.

Mary, daughter of George Villiers, the first duke of Buckingham of that name. She was thrice married: 1. to Charles Lord Herbert, son of Philip earl of Pembroke, and Montgomery; 2. to James duke of Richmond and Lenox; 3. to Thomas Howard, brother to Charles earl of Carlisle. She left no issue by any of her husbands.

ANNA

The most Illustrious & most excellent Lady,
the Lady Alathea Talbot &c Countesse of
Arundell & Surry & the first Countesse of England

ANNA D'ACRES, comitissa Arundeliæ, *Æt.* 69, 1627; *a patch on her temple*; 4*to.*

Anne Dacre, countess of Arundel, was the eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Thomas lord Dacre of Gillesland, who, together with their brother, who died by an accident, were wards to Thomas duke of Norfolk. That nobleman married to his third wife, their mother, Elizabeth Leiburne, lady Dacre, and bestowed her three daughters, who were become great heiresses, on his own three sons. This lady was the wife of Philip earl of Arundel, who died in the Tower, in the reign of queen Elizabeth; having been condemned to death like his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. By him she was mother of Thomas, earl of Arundel, the famous collector, for whom Vorsterman drew her portrait in her old age, and Hollar engraved it *.

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. comitissa Arundeliæ et Surriæ, &c. et prima comitissa Angliæ; *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1646; *h. sh. a copy*; 8*vo.*

ALATHEA TALBOT, &c. in the same plate with the Earl of Arundel. See Class II.

Alathea, daughter and coheir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel. The earl was extremely happy in the virtue and amiable qualities of this lady, whose taste was, in some degree, similar to his own. She even entered into his favourite amuse-

* The above account is taken from a manuscript inscription under the head, in the collection of the honourable Horace Walpole.

ments, but was never known to carry them to excess *.

ELIZABETH, late countess of Kent; *a small oval; before her* "*Receipts.*"

Elizabeth, second daughter and co-heir of Gilbert Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, and wife of Henry de Grey, earl of Kent. She was sister to Alathea countess of Arundel, above mentioned. There goes under her name a book entitled "A "Choice Manuall of rare and select Secrets in "Physic and Chirurgery, by the right honourable "the countess of Kent, late deceased;" the 12th edit. 1659, 12mo. But her being an author was the least valuable part of her character; she was a lady of uncommon virtue and piety. She died at her house in White Friars, the 7th of Dec. 1651. This lady was a different person from Elizabeth countess of Kent, who cohabited with Mr Selden, and left him a considerable fortune.

ELIZABETH, nuper comitissa Huntingdon; *two angels holding a coronet over her head; Marshall sc. 4to. There is a neat print of her by J. Payne, before a Sermon preached at her funeral by J. F. at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester, Feb.* 9, 1633.

ELIZABETH, youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando Stanley, earl of Derby. She died the 20th of January, 1633. The lord viscount Falkland wrote an epitaph on this excellent lady. The following lines are a part of it.

The

* I scarce ever heard of a lady infected with the pedantry of the "Virtu," or indeed of any thing else. Wycherly, in his "Plain Dealer," has drawn the character of the widow Blackacre, as a great law pedant; but this is supposed to be the character of his own father.

Published Jan.y 1802 by W.m Richardson, York House, N.o 31 Strand.

The chief perfections of both sexes join'd,
With neither's vice nor vanity combin'd, &c.

ELIZABETH, Countess of Southampton; *Vandyck p. Tompson exc. in the collection of the earl of Kent* *; whole length; h. sh. mezz.*

This lady, styled the fair Mrs Vernon, and celebrated for her beauty in the curious letters of Rowland Whyte, in the "Sidney Papers," was the daughter of John Vernon, of Hodnet, in Shropshire, Esq. She espoused Henry Earl of Southampton, distinguished by his sufferings in adhering to the person and fortunes of the famous Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, the favourite of queen Elizabeth; having engaged with him in the unhappy insurrection in London, February the 8th, 1601, related at large by Camden and other historians, and which, but for the clemency of that princess, had cost him his life. Her second son Thomas succeeded to the title of earl of Southampton, and became lord high-treasurer of England; her eldest son James deceasing in the lifetime of his father. Her three daughters, Penelope, Anne, and Elizabeth, married; the first, William lord Spencer of Wormleighton; the second, Robert Wallop of Farley, in the county of Southampton, Esq. son of Sir Henry Wallop; and the last, Sir Thomas Estcourt, Knt. one of the masters of the high court of chancery †.

RACHAEL, Countess of Southampton; *Vandyck p. Mc. Ardell f. 1758; whole length; sh. mezz. from the original in the collection of the Lord Royston*

* There is an excellent portrait of her by Cornelius Janſen [illegible] Caſtle.

† [illegible] was communicated by

and the marchioness Grey. It is now lord Hardwick's. She is drawn with a globe, sitting in the clouds, and is said to have been mad. Petitot's fine enamel, in the duke of Devonshire's collection, was copied from this picture of Vandyck. It is allowed to be the most capital work of its kind in the world.

We are informed by Sir William Dugdale, that this lady was of French extraction, and first espoused Daniel de Masseu, baron of Ruvigny; after whose decease, she became the consort * of Thomas, earl of Southampton †, lord high-treasurer of England, in the reign of Charles the second. She bore to her lord, two sons, Charles and Henry, who died young; and three daughters: Elizabeth, married to Edward Noel, son to Baptist, viscount Campden; Rachel, first married to Francis, lord Vaughan, son and heir to Richard earl of Carbery, in Ireland, and afterwards to William, second son to William lord Russel; from whom the present duke of Bedford is lineally descended; and Magdalen, who deceased in her infancy ‡.

ANNA, comitissa de Bedford; *Vandyck p. P. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Anne, countess of Bedford, was sole daughter and heir of Robert Car, earl of Somerset, by Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, who married to her first husband Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, from whom she was divorced. This lady Anne was wife of William Russel, earl of Bedford, who was created

* This fact has been queſtioned, but not contradicted.

† But quære, If the conſort.

‡ The above account of this lady was alſo communicated by Dr Campbell. See what is ſaid of her in Dugdale's "Baronage:" See alſo the Introduction to lady Rachael Ruſſel's "Letters," p. 61.

ated duke 1694, but she did not live to partake of that honour. She died the 10th of May, 1680, in the 64th year of her age. I have been informed, that this countess of Bedford was so ignorant of her mother's infamy as to have called it a calumny, when she accidentally met with an account of it in a book which fell into her hands, after she was a woman grown.

MARGARET (ELIZABETH) countess of Essex; *black feather at her ear; Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

Elizabeth, countess of Essex, was second daughter to Sir William Paulet, of Eddington, in Wiltshire, by his lady, Elizabeth, daughter to Sir John Seymour, and the lady Susan Paulet, whose father was the Lord Chedwick Paulet, brother to the Marquis of Winchester. Her great-grandfather was Sir Henry Seymour, brother to the duke of Somerset, lord protector.—The earl of Essex saw this lady at the earl of Hartford's, where he spent his Christmas, in 1630; and was so charmed with her beauty and the sweetness of her manners, that he became deeply enamoured with her, and was married to her in the beginning of the following spring. She had cohabited with him about four years *, when she was accused, and, as it appears to me, very wrongfully, of an adulterous commerce with Mr Udall †, who paid his addresses to her sister, whom he visited at Essex house. This accusation unfortunately occasioned a separation from her husband: but he acknowledged a son whom she had by him, tho' he declared, that he was determined not to own him, if she was not brought to bed by the 5th of November.

* Higgon's "Fun. Orat." † Or Uvedale.

November. It was thought very capricious in the earl, that he should rest his own and his lady's honour, and that of his posterity, upon the narrow point of a single day; as it required no uncommon reach of understanding to be informed, that a woman's labour might be retarded by a multiplicity of accidents. The child, however, happened to be born on that day; but dying in his infancy *, the house of Essex became extinct. Arthur Wilson, who was certainly prejudiced against this lady, seems by no means to have done justice to her character †. She married to her second husband, Mr, afterwards Sir Thomas Higgons, a gentleman of great merit; by whom she had several daughters. This gentleman gives us to understand, that the injuries which she suffered in her reputation were the effects of the spleen and malice of her lord's servants, whom she had highly offended, by introducing order and œconomy into his family; and moreover of the ill-will of Sir Walter Devereux, the earl's near relation, who had conceived a mortal antipathy against her ‡.

There

* Higgons, ubi supra.

† See Wilson's account of his own life, in Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," vol. II.

‡ The dutchess dowager of Portland, who did me the honour to read this work, before it was sent to the press, was pleased upon the perusal, to procure me a manuscript copy of "A Funeral Oration, spoken over the grave of Elizabeth countess of Essex, by her husband †, Mr Thomas Higgons, at her interment in the cathedral church of Winchester, Sept. 16, 1656, imprinted at London, 1656." As this pamphlet is extremely rare, I conclude that the copies of it were, for certain reasons, industriously collected and destroyed; though few pieces of this kind have less deserved to perish.—The countess of Essex had a greatness of mind which enabled her to bear the whole weight of infamy which was thrown upon her; but it was, nevertheless, attended with a delicacy and sensibility of honour which poisoned all her enjoyments. Mr Higgons has said much, and I think, much to the purpose, in her vindication: and

† This is part of the epitaph inscribed on the plain flat ston lies interred: "Oratione funebri, a marito ipso, more prisco

There is a print by Hollar, which is mentioned by Vertue in his Catalogue of the works of that artist, and called " DOROTHY, Countess of Suffolk." *She has a white feather at her ear.*

I never heard of any countess of Suffolk of the name of Dorothy. Susannah, countess of Suffolk, daughter of the earl of Holland, who possessed, with almost every female accomplishment, a strength of mind and memory rarely found in men, is probably the lady here meant. She died on the 19th of May, 1649, and was buried the 29th of the same month, at Walden, in Essex. Her funeral sermon, in which great justice is done to her unaffected piety, as well as her other excellencies, was preached by Dr Edward Rainbow.

FRANCESCA BRIDGES, Exoniæ comitissa dotissa; *Vandyck p. Guil. Faithorne exc. h. sh. This is one of Faithorne's best portraits, and very scarce.*

The original, which represents her aged, and in mourning, is in the gallery at Strawberry hill. See some curious critical remarks on this fine picture in Richardson's " Essay on the whole art " of Criticism in Painting," p. 59, &c. or at page 184, &c. of his works.

Frances

and was himſelf fully convinced from the tenor of her life, and the words which ſhe ſpoke at the awful cloſe of it, that ſhe was perfectly innocent. In reading this intereſting oration, I fancied myſelf ſtanding by the grave of injured innocence and beauty; was ſenſibly touched with the pious affection of the tendereſt and beſt of huſbands doing public and ſolemn juſtice to an amiable and worthy woman, who had been groſsly and publicly defamed. Nor could I withhold the tribute of a tear; a tribute which, I am confident, was paid at her interment, by every one who loved virtue, and was not deſtitute of the feelings of humanity. This is what I immediately wrote upon reading the oration. If I am wrong in my opinion, the benevolent reader, I am ſure, will forgive me. It is not the firſt time that my heart has got the better of my judgment.

Frances Bridges, daughter to the lord Chandos, was first married to Sir Thomas Smith of Abingdon, master of the requests, and Latin secretary to James I. * After his decease she became the second wife of Thomas Cecil, the first earl of Exeter of that name, who died February the 7th, 1622. After the earl's death, she was falsely and maliciously accused of incest with her son-in-law, the lord Ross †, who married a daughter of Sir Thomas Lake, whom he slighted. This scandalous accusation was accompanied with that of witchcraft, the great crime of this age, and also with that of an intention to poison her accusers: these were the ladies Lake and Ross. Sir Thomas, who said "he could not refuse to be a father and a husband," was artfully persuaded to join with them, in a prosecution against the innocent countess. King James took great pains to enquire into the truth of this affair, and discovered such a complication of forgery, subornation, and perjury, as is scarce to be paralleled in history. The king sat in judgment upon them himself, and "compared their crimes to the "first plot of the first sin in paradise; the Lady "Lake to the Serpent, her daughter to Eve, and "Sir Thomas to poor Adam." Lady Ross, who confessed her guilt in open court, was pardoned. Sir Thomas and his Lady were fined ten thousand pounds to the king, and five thousand

* Fuller's "Worthies," in Berks, p. 94.

† Son of Thomas earl of Exeter, by Dorothy, daughter of Lord Latimer, his firſt lady. But according to Bolton †, "ſon of William, earl of Exeter, by E-"lizabeth, ſole daughter and heireſs of Edward, earl of Rutland, his firſt la-"dy. In right of his mother lord Roſs." If Bolton be right in this, the countſs of Exeter in queſtion muſt be Elizabeth, ſiſter and co-heir of Sir Robert Drury, of Halſted in Suffolk, knight.

† See his "Extinct Peerage," 1769, 8vo. p. 247.

sand pounds to the injured countess. The last mentioned lady had only one daughter, who died in her infancy *.

ELIZABETHA, comitissa Devoniæ; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

This belongs to a set which consists of twelve prints.

Elizabeth, second daughter of William Cecil, earl of Salisbury; and wife of William Cavendish, the third earl of Devonshire, by whom she was mother of the first duke. She had also another son Charles, who died unmarried, about the year 1670; and one daughter, Anne, who first espoused Charles, Lord Rich, only son to Charles, earl of Warwick; and afterwards John, lord Burleigh, who, on the demise of his father, became earl of Exeter. It is remarkable that this lady accompanied her husband twice to Rome.

LUCIA, comitissa de Carlisle; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh. A copy by Vertue; 8vo.*

Lucy, countess of Carlisle †, &c. *Vandyck p. P. a Gunst. sc. whole length, large h. sh.*

Lucy, countess of Carlisle; *Gaywood f. small.*

The original, which was in the Wharton collection, was lately in that of James West, Esq.

Lucy, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, and wife of James Hay, earl of Carlisle. She holds the next place to Sacharissa in the poems of Waller, and appears there to much

* Lloyd and other hiſtorians, who have told this ſtory, have not mentioned the name of this counteſs of Exeter, but it ſeemed to me to be clear from dates, that ſhe was the perſon. Of this I am now doubtful from the paſſage juſt cited.

† She is erroneouſly ſaid, in the inſcription of the print, to be daughter of Joceline Percy, earl of Northumberland.

much greater advantage than she does in the portraits of Vandyck. It was not so much the beauty of this celebrated lady, as the sprightliness of her wit, and the charms of her behaviour, that rendered her an object of general admiration. But her greatest admirers could not help seeing her vanity and affectation; yet all were forced to acknowledge, that if ever these foibles were amiable, they were so in the countess of Carlisle *.—In 1636, she became a dowager. Mr Waller has addressed an elegant copy of verses to her in mourning †. She died in 1660, and was buried near her father, at Petworth.

MARGARITA, comitissa de Carlisle; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. Her daughter, a child, is standing by her.*

Her portrait is at Woburn-Abbey.

Margaret Russel, was wife of James Hay, the second earl of Carlisle, and son of the first; by his first wife Honora, daughter of lord Denny ‡. The earl, her husband, died in October, 1660, when the title became extinct. In 1661, Charles Howard, descended from a younger branch of the house of Norfolk, was created earl of Carlisle.

DORO-

* Sir Toby Matthew's fantaſtic character of her is in Fenton's obſervations on Waller's poem, entitled "The Country, to my Lady of Carliſle."

† St. Evremont informs us, that, from the inmoſt receſſes of Whitehall, ſhe had a great hand in animating the faction at Weſtminſter. He could alſo have informed us, that ſhe was the reputed miſtreſs of the earl of Strafford and of Pym. Sir Philip Warwick ſpeaks thus of her, in his "Memoirs ‖:" "That "buſy ſtateſwoman, the counteſs of Carliſle, who had now changed her gal- "lant from Strafford to Pym, and was become ſuch a *ſhe ſaint* that ſhe fre- "quented their ſermons, and took notes," &c.

‡ Dugdale's "Baronage."

‖ P. 204.

The Countess of Sunderland.

Cooper Excu.

DOROTHEA, comitissa de Sunderland; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Dorothy, countess of Sunderland, &c. *a copy of the above, by Vertue, who engraved another portrait of her, in the quarto edition of Waller's "Poems." It is in one of the head-pieces.*

There is, at Hall-Barn, a portrait of her by Vandyck, which she presented herself to Mr Waller. That at Windsor, which goes under the name of Sacharissa, is one of another countess of Sunderland, daughter of George lord Digby, and daughter-in-law to Dorothy.

Dorothy, daughter of Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, was married to Henry lord Spencer, of Wormleighton, in his minority. The marriage was consummated at Penshurst, the 20th of July, 1639 *. He was created earl of Sunderland the 8th of June, 1643, and killed the same year, at the first battle of Newbury, in the twenty-third year of his age. She espoused to her second husband, Robert Smythe, of Bounds, in the parish of Bidborough, in Kent, Esq. whom she survived. She had issue by him, Robert Smythe, governor of Dover Castle, in the reign of Charles II. Henry, son of this Robert, was father of Sir Sidney Stafford Smyth, now lord chief baron of the exchequer †.

This truly amiable lady, who affected retirement, and was never vain of that beauty which has rendered her fame immortal, was celebrated by Waller, under the name of Sacharissa ‡. When

* See an elegant and spirited letter written on this occasion by Waller, in his "Life," before his works.

† Collins's "Peerage," vol. i. p. 381, edit. 1768.

‡ Fenton, in his observations on Waller, speaking of this name, says, that it "recalls to mind what is related of the Turks, who, in their gallantries, "think *Sucar Bipara*, i. e. Bit of Sugar, the most polite and endearing "compliment they can use to the ladies."

When she was far advanced in years, and had outlived every personal charm which had inspired the poet in his youth, she asked him in raillery, "When he would write such fine verses upon "her again?" "Oh, madam! (said he) when "your ladyship is as young again *." She survived her lord about forty years, and was buried with him in the same vault, at Brington, in Northamptonshire, the 25th of February, 1683-4.

ANNA SOPHIA, comitissa de Caernarvon; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh. There is a large head of this lady, by Baron, which, from its size, seems to have been engraved from a tracing †, taken from Vandyck's picture of the Pembroke family at Wilton.*

Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Philip, earl Pembroke, and wife of Robert Dormer, earl of Caernarvon; a nobleman of great hopes, who was killed at the battle of Newbury, the 20th of Sept. 1643. Both their portraits are in the family piece at Wilton.

FRANCIS STUART, countess of Portland; *Vandyck p. Browne ‡; h. sh. mezz.*

MARIA (Frances) STUART, &c. *Hollar f.* 1650, *h. sh. This has been copied, in 8vo. by Gaywood.*

Frances Stuart, wife to Jerome Weston, earl of Portland, was the youngest of the four daughters of Esme duke of Richmond and Lenox, who was brother and successor to Lodowick, mentioned in the preceding reign. She was sister

* An ingenious correſpondent has obſerved, that Waller's repartee would have been better, if he had ſaid, "When we are both young again;" the reflection upon the *lady's* age only is very unlike the politeneſs of Waller.

† An out-line, taken by applying oiled or tranſparent paper to the painting.

‡ The name of an engraver and print-ſeller, by whom this print was ſold, and very probably engraved.

sister to James, duke of Richmond, and the lords John and Bernard Stuart, of whom I have before given some account. It may not be improper to observe here, that the duke, her brother, had a son named Esme, who succeeded his father as duke of Richmond, in 1655, and died young in 1660. He was succeeded by Charles, earl of Lichfield, his cousin-german, who died in 1672; with him the title in this family, which was of the blood royal of Scotland, became extinct.—There is a print of Frances, countess of Portland, after Vandyck, by Gaywood. It is inscribed, by mistake, "Maria Stuart," &c.

CATHARINA HOWARD, excellentissimi ducis Livoxiæ (Lenoxiæ) hæredis conjux; *Vandyck p. A. Lomelin sc. h. sh.*

Catharine, eldest daughter of Theophilus Howard, second earl of Suffolk: married first to George lord D'Aubigne, son of Esme, duke of Richmond, and Lenox, whom she turned papist to wed; and secondly to James Levingston, earl of Newburgh *.

PENELOPE, domina HERBERT; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc.* See PENELOPE, countess of Wilton, in the Interregnum.

CATHARINA HOWARD, grandchild to Thomas earl of Arundel, *Æt.* 13; *Hollar f. ad vivum* 1646. *A reverse of the same* †.

Lady CATHARINE HOWARD; *near half length; Hollar f.* 4to.

* From the information of Mr Walpole.

† A reverse, or counter proof, is taken from another proof, fresh printed, and wet, by passing it through the rolling press; but, by this means, the strength and beauty of the latter is somewhat impaired.

Catharine, daughter of Henry, lord Maltravers. She was afterwards married to John Digby, of Gothurst, esq. in Buckinghamshire, eldest son of the famous Sir Kenelm Digby.

There is an anonymous print of a lady in a fur tippet, with a jewel at her breast, by Hollar, after Vandyck. It is dated 1657, *and is, as I am informed, called* Lady HOWARD, *in the second edition of the Catalogue of Hollar's Works*, p. 82.

CATHARINE, daughter of Arthur, eldest son of Sir William Usher, knt. wife to Sir Philip Perceval, knt. (first of that name), married the 16th of October, 1626, died the 2d of Jan. 1681-2. *Faber f.* 8*vo. One of the set of the Perceval family* *.

This lady, who had a numerous issue by Sir Philip, lived to see two generations descended from herself, to all of whom she, from her haughty and litigious temper, gave more or less vexation; and at length broke off all intercourse with the Perceval family. She espoused to her second husband the earl of Castlehaven. See the "History of the House of Yvery."

ANNE STANHOPE, afterwards countess of Chesterfield. See the next reign.

LADY DOROTHY SIDNEY. See SUNDERLAND in this Class.

JANE, daughter and heiress of Arthur Goodwin, of Winchendon, in the county of Bucks, esq. married to Philip, lord Wharton, father to the late marquis of Wharton. *A. Vandyck p. P. Van Gunst. sc large h. sh.*

The

* The print may be placed here, as sir Philip had employments in England.

The original, which was at Winchendon, is now at Houghton. See ARTHUR GOODWIN, Class VIII.

Mr Hogarth, in the preface to his "Analysis of "Beauty," has censured this portrait * as "thoroughly divested of every elegance," from Vandyck's ignorance of the waving line, *or line of beauty*, as a principle in his art.

PHILADELPHIA, and ELIZABETH WHARTON, the only daughters of Philip, lord Wharton, by Elizabeth, his first lady; *A. Van Dyck, p.* 1640; *P. Van Gunst. sc. whole lengths; large h. sh.*

The original picture of these two children is in the grand collection at Houghton, and is reckoned among the capital pieces of Vandyck.

In a pedigree of the Wharton family, in Collier's "Dictionary," Elizabeth is said to have been an only daughter of Philip, lord Wharton, by his first lady, Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir Rowland Wandesford, of Pickhay, in the county of York, attorney of the court of wards, and to have espoused Robert, earl of Lindsey. Philadelphia is there said to have been the youngest of his four daughters by Jane Goodwin, his second lady; and to have married Sir George Lockhart, a famous lawyer and president of the session in Scotland, by whom she had a son named George. This account of the family appears to be true, as there is a print inscribed, "Philip Lockhart, Esq. "son of Sir George Lockhart, &c. by Philadel- "phia, youngest daughter to Philip, late lord "Wharton."

* It is there, by miſtake, called "a print of the *Dutcheſs* of Wharton.

CHARLES I. CLASS XI.

ELIZABETHA HARVEY, filia domini Harvey, baronis Kedbrook; *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1646; *v. sh.*

This lady married John Hervey, of Ickworth, esq. treasurer to queen Catharine, consort of Charles II. and died without issue.

SUSANNA TEMPLE, lady Thornhurst, lady Lister; *C. Johnson p. R. White sc. h. sh.*

Susanna Temple was maid of honour to Anne of Denmark, queen of James I. and esteemed one of the greatest beauties of the court. Whilst she was in that station, the king presented her, with his own hand, to Sir Geoffry Thornhurst; and she was drawn in her wedding habit by Cornelius Jansen. The original portrait is in the possession of George Gregory, esq. at Harlaxton, near Grantham, in Lincolnshire. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, offered a considerable sum for this picture, and lord Wilmington was very desirous of purchasing it, but neither of them could procure it. Lady Thornhurst married to her second husband, Sir Martin Lister, son of Dr Matthew Lister, physician to Anne of Denmark, and afterwards to Charles I. Dr Martin Lister was the issue of this marriage *.

LADY

* Dr Martin Liſter, who was one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed fellows of the Royal Society in the reign of Charles II. was author of ſeveral books of medicine, and natural philoſophy; and of ſome occaſional pieces in the "Philoſophical tranſactions." The moſt valuable of his works is his book of ſhells, in two volumes folio; which are chiefly engraved from the drawings of his two daughters, now in the Aſhmolean Muſeum †. He has been ridiculed by Dr King ‖, and others, for his attention to this beautiful part of natural hiſtory. Jupiter has, for much the ſame reaſon, been ridiculed by Lucian, for ſpending ſo large a portion of his time in painting the wings of butterflies.

† This book has been republiſhed, with improvements, by the late Mr William Huddesford, keeper of that muſeum.

‖ See Dr King's "Journey to London," publiſhed under the fictitious name of Sorbiere.

LADY TERESIA * SHIRLEY; *a chaplet of roses on her head, long hair, part of which is braided, and twined with a rope of pearls; naked breasts, necklace; Vandyck p. Hollar f. h. sh.*

The print, which has only the painters and engraver's names, is extremely scarce. Mr John Barnard had two of them, one of which he sold to the dutchess of Portland for three guineas.

There is a portrait of her in a Persian dress, at Preston-house, near Brighthelmston; and whole lengths of her and her husband, at Petworth.

This lady, who was wife to Sir Robert Shirley, the famous adventurer, was a relation of the queen of Persia †, and is said to have been a Circassian ‡. She is said to have fallen in love with Sir Robert for his valour, which he signalized in several engagements with the Turks, during his residence in Persia. Dr Fuller informs us, that her complexion resembled ebony more than ivory, (which does not appear from the print) and that she was herself very valiant ‖. In 1612, she came first into England with her husband, who was sent hither in quality of ambassador from the Sophi, and was brought to bed of a child, to whom the queen stood godmother, and prince Henry godfather. She must have been quite young at this

* Her name was Tereſia, as appears from Dod's "Church Hiſtory," vol. ii. p. 366, and alſo from Herbert's "Travels." I owe the correction of this miſtake, and other notices, to Richard Owen Cambridge, eſq.

† See Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 175, where there is a curious anecdote of ſir Robert Shirley.

‡ It is well known that the Circaſſians trade in beauties, and that they ſupply the ſeraglios of the Sophi and the Grand Signior.

‖ "Worthies," in Suſſex, p. 107.

time: her portrait was done many years afterwards by Vandyck *.

ANASTASIA (VENETIA) STANLEY, Lady Digby; *Hollar f.* 1646.

There is a portrait of her at Althorp, done after she was dead, by Vandyck. Mr Walpole has a miniature of her by Peter Oliver, after the same picture. He has also miniatures of eight other persons of the same family. There are two fine busts of her at Mr Wright's, at Gothurst, near Newport-Pagnel, Bucks, formerly the seat of Sir Kenelm Digby.

Venetia, daughter and coheiress of Sir Edward Stanley, grandson of Edward, earl of Derby, and wife of Sir Kenelm Digby. Her beauty, which was much extolled, appears to have had justice done it by all the world. It is not quite so clear whether equal justice were done to her reputation, which was far from escaping censure. The earl of Clarendon mentions Sir Kenelm's "marriage "with a lady, though of an extraordinary beauty, "of as extraordinary a fame †." Mr Skinner has a small portrait of her by Vandyck, in which she "is represented as treading on Envy and Malice, "and is unhurt by a serpent that twines round her "arm ‡." Here the historian and painter illustrate each other. This was a model for a large portrait of her at Windsor.

MARGARET SMITH, married to Sir Thomas Carye, one of the bed-chamber, and brother

* It was perhaps copied by Vandyck, from an original by a former painter. Quere.

† "Life of the Earl of Clarendon" p. 34.

‡ "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. ii. 2d edit. p. 102.

ther to Philadelphia, lady Wharton; *Vandyck p.* 1636; *P. a Gunst. sc. whole length; large h. sh.*

This was in the Wharton collection.

MARGARET SMITH, vidua Thomæ Cary, et uxor Edvardi Herbert, equitis; *Vandyck p. Faithorne sc. h. sh. This is one of the scarcest and finest of all our English prints.*

Madam KIRK; *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. h. sh.*

Madam ANNE KIRK; *Vandyck p. Browne; large h. sh. mezz*.*

Madam KIRK, *sitting in a chair, Hollar f. h. sh.*

Mrs Kirk was one of the dressers to queen Henrietta Maria. She stood for this place in competition with Mrs Neville, to whom she was preferred †. When the king withdrew from Hampton-Court, he ordered col. Whalley to send her the queen's picture. Her portrait in miniature is at Burleigh-house.

D. ANNA WAKE; *Van Dyck p. P. Clouwet sc 4to. Ruff, ruffles, bracelet, &c.*

Sir William Wake, in a letter to Mr Bull, which I have seen, says, that it is more than probable that this lady is of his family, as "there "appears to have been an Anne, daughter and "coheir of Gregory Brokesly, of Frithby, in the "county of Leicester, who married Sir John "Wake, in the reign of Charles I. ‡"

* There is a miniature of her at Burleigh.

† See "Strafforde Papers," vol. ii. p. 73.

‡ I have often wiſhed for a Campanella at my elbow, to inform me of the characters of ſeveral ladies in this Claſs §. I pay little regard to what the ſatiriſt ſays, who tells us that,

"Moſt

§ Campanella, a celebrated Italian mimic and phyſiognomiſt, is ſaid to have had a ſurpriſing talent of conforming his features to the likeneſs of ſuch as were any way remarkable, and by virtue of that conformity, of entering into their characters. See an account of him in Spon's "Recherches d'An-"tiquité."

LUCY SACHEVERAL, *sitting under a tree; P. Lely inv. Faithorne sc. in Lovelace's "Lucasta," before a page inscribed to her. This seems to be the invention of the painter, as the inscription intimates.* See the article of LOVELACE.

BATHSUA MAKIN, (Makins) Principi Elizab. a Latinis, Græcis, & Hebræis.

Forma nihil, si pulchra perit, sed pectoris alma
Divini species non moritur viget.

W. M. (Marshall) sc. small 8vo.

She is represented old, without any remains of beauty. I should rather conclude that she never had any, as her figure is remarkably homely.

Mrs Makins, who was sister to Dr John Pell*, one of the greatest linguists and mathematicians of his age, may be justly placed in the first rank of learned ladies. She maintained a literary correspondence with the celebrated Anna Maria Schurman†, who was, perhaps, the only woman comparable to her in the knowledge of the languages.

MRS MARY GRIFFITH; *G. Glover sc. Before "Hæc Homo," &c. by Wm. Austin, Esq. 12mo. She is represented with a watch in her hand.*

This excellent woman was endowed with many virtues and accomplishments; and was par-

"Moſt women have no characters at all."

and that they are,

"Beſt diſtinguiſhed by black, brown, and fair."

When I ſee a pleaſing form, I fancy, as others have done before me, that it was attended with many excellencies, and adorned by the virtues, as well as the graces.

* Evelyn's "Numiſmata," p. 265. There is an account of Dr Pell, in Birch's "Hiſtory of the Royal Society," vol. iv. p. 444, &c. and in the "Biographia."

† See preface to Ballard's "Memoirs," p. vii.

Rivers dirt

ANNE COUNTESS of MORTON,

Pubd 4 June 1, 1803, by Jnº Scott, 23, St Martins Court, Leicester Square

particularly careful in the employment of her time, which she knew to be essential to the attainment of every useful and ornamental qualification. Her business and diversions were usually regulated by her watch, and the latter always with a subserviency to the former.

MARGARET LEMON; *Vandyck p. Hollar f.* 1646; *h. sh.*

MARGUERITE LEMON; Angloise; *Vandyck p. Gaywood sc.*

MARGARET LEMON; *Vandyck p. Morin sc. octogon; her hair combed back, and adorned with flowers. Her name is not inscribed.*

MARGARETTA LEMON; *Lommelin sc. h. sh.*

The picture of her, from which Hollar engraved the print, is at Strawberry-Hill.

Margaret Lemon was mistress to Vandyck, who drew several portraits of her. There is a very fine one in a lower apartment at Hampton Court. This woman was almost as famous in her time as the painter himself, and was said to have been liberal of her favours to several persons besides that artist; particularly to Endymion Porter, groom of the king's bed-chamber.

SCOTCH LADIES.

ANNA, comitissa de Morton; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Her portrait, by Vandyck, is at Althrop.

Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, president of Munster, and half brother to George, the great duke of Buckingham; and wife to Robert Douglas, earl of Morton. She was governess to the

the princess Henrietta *, and is celebrated by Waller. Fenton speaks of her as "one of the most admired beauties of this age;" and says, "that the graces of her mind were not inferior to "those of her person." In 1646, she conveyed the princess, in disguise, from Oatlands into France †. She caused a "Book of Devotions ‡" to be composed for her daily use, which was published by M. G. a lady of her acquaintance, to whom she had recommended it. The imprimatur is dated 1665, and the fourteenth edition was published in 24to, 1689. It appears from the dedication of this book to the countess of Mareshall, daughter of lady Morton, as well as from the print, that the author of the "British Com-"pendium" for Scotland is mistaken in calling her Elizabeth §.

The LADY LETTICE, viscountess Falkland, *Æt.* 35; *Marshall sc.* 12*mo.*

The portrait is prefixed to "The holy Life "and Death of the Lady Lettice, viscountess "Falkland, with the returns of spiritual Com-"fort and Grief in a devout Soul, represented "in Letters to that honourable Lady, and ex-"emplified in her. By John Duncon §, Par-"son sequestered, third edit. 1653;" 12mo. The first edition was printed in 1648. The account of her "Life" is in a letter addressed to the lady Morison, mother to the viscountess, at Great

* Afterwards dutchefs of Orleans.

† Fenton's Obfervations on Waller's Poem to lady Morton. See feveral letters of Sir Edward Hyde to her in the fecond volume of the "Clarendon "Papers." Some of thefe letters, which are ftrongly expreffive of the writer's eſteem and friendſhip, are addreſſed to her under the title of lady Dalkeith.

‡ It is from this "Manual of Devotions," that Mr Walpole, in his "Cata-"logue of Royal and Noble Authors," quotes the remarkable expreſſion of "Lord, wilt thou hunt after a flea?"

‖ "Britiſh Compend." p. 135.

§ Her Chaplain.

Great Tew, in Oxfordshire. It is dated April the 15th, 1647, and seems to have been written soon after her death.

This excellent lady was daughter of Sir Richard Morison, of Tooley Park, in Leicestershire, Knt. and relict of the celebrated Lucius Cary, viscount Falkland, who was killed in the first battle of Newbury. When that great and amiable man was no more, she fixed her eyes on heaven; and though sunk in the deepest affliction, she soon found that relief from acts of piety and devotion, which nothing else could have administered. After the tumults of her grief had subsided, and her mind was restored to its former tranquillity, she began to experience that happiness which all are strangers to but the truly religious. She was constant in the public and private exercises of devotion, spent much of her time in family prayer, in singing psalms, and catechising her children and domestics. She frequently visited her poor neighbours, especially in their sickness, and would sometimes condescend to read religious books to them, while they were employed in spinning. She distributed a great number of pious tracts. Lord Falkland left her all that he was possessed of by will, and committed his three sons, the only children he had, to her care. *Ob.* Feb. 1646, *Æt. circ.* 35.

MARIA RUTEN (RUTHEN or RUTHVEN), &c. uxor. Antonii Vandyck, pict. *Vandyck p. S. a Bolsvert sc.*

MARIA RUTEN, &c. *Vandyck p. Gaywood f. b. sh. copied from the former.*

VANDYCK'S WIFE; *from a picture by Sir Ant. Vandyck, in the collection of Sir Richard Lyttleton; Bartolozzi sc. b. sh.*

There

There is an original of her by Vandyck, in the possession of Sir John Stepney, at Llannelly, in Caermarthenshire.

Vertue, in a manuscript catalogue of heads, which I have, mentions a print of Vandyck's daughter, by Arnold de Jode.

Mary, daughter of the earl of Gowry, descended from Lord Methuen, son of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. by Francis Steward, her third husband. Her father was executed for a conspiracy against James VI. of which there are accounts in several of our histories. Bishop Burnet observes, that her issue by Vandyck "stood "very near to the succession of the crown *." She had only one daughter by Sir Anthony, who married Sir John Stepney, a gentleman of Wales †.

AN IRISH COUNTESS, &c.

ELIZABETH, Castlehaven comitissa; *Vandyck p. Lombart sc. h. sh.*

Elizabeth,

* "Hist. of his own Time," i. p. 19.

† The following account of the Stepney family, which was communicated by the late Sir Thomas Stepney, father to Sir John, the present representative for Monmouth, will rectify some mistakes relative to lady Vandyck and her descendants.

"John Stepney, of Prendegrest, Esq. who descended from Ralph Stepney, "lord of Aldenham, in Com. Hert. was created a baronet the 19th of James "I. He left three sons, Sir John, Thomas, and Charles. John died without "issue male, by which the title and part of the estate devolved to John "Stepney, Esq. son to his brother Thomas. This Sir John Stepney married "Justina, daughter and heir to Sir Anthony Vandyck, by whom he had issue his son and successor, Sir Thomas Stepney, grandfather to the present "Sir Thomas. The supposition that Mr Stepney, the poet and envoy, was "descended from the Stepney who married Vandyck's daughter, is erroneous. The pedigree from that period is perfectly clear; the late Sir Thomas Stepney being the only son of that marriage. If I may hazard a conjecture, and a very probable one, Stepney, the poet, was either son or "grandson of Charles, third son of the first baronet. Lady Vandyck married "to her second husband Sir Richard Pryse, of Cogerthan, in Com. Cardigan."

Elizabeth, countess of Castlehaven, was daughter and coheir of Benedict Barnham, alderman of London *. She was wife † of the infamous Mervin, earl of Castlehaven, and baron Audley, who was executed the 7th of Charles I. for an unnatural crime, and also for assisting in a rape upon her. James, his eldest son by this lady, was restored to both his dignities, the 19th of the same reign.

There is a good anonymous portrait by Vaillant, after Vandyck; but I know not whom it represents. It is a whole length mezzotinto.

CLASS XII.

PERSONS remarkable from one CIRCUMSTANCE, &c.

JOHN BRADSHAW (sergeant at law), *president of the pretended high court of justice*; *from an original painting*; *M. Vandergucht sc.* 8*vo. large hat* ‡.

Bradshaw

* B. Barnham was also the father of Alice, viscountess St. Alban's, who afterwards married Sir John Underhill.

† Her portrait was painted in her widowhood.

‡ The following inscription is on a copper-plate belonging to Bradshaw's hat in Ashmole's Museum. The inside of the crown of this hat, which he wore at the trial of the king, is well guarded with iron.

" Galerus ille ipse, quo tectus erat
" Johannes Bradshaw, archi-regicida,
" Dum execrabili regicidarum conventui
" præsideret.
" Dignus ut in eodem loco,
" Quo Fauxi laterna,
" collocetur;
" Illa papisticæ, hic fanaticæ
" Nequitiæ monumentum.
" In hoc dispares;
" Scilicet id nefas,

" Quod

Bradshaw had the peculiar infamy of being the only man that ever sat in judgment upon his sovereign. His reward for presiding at the trial was as extraordinary as his crime; as the parliament, soon after, made him a present of Summer Hill, a seat of the earl of St Alban's, valued at one thousand pounds a year *. Bradshaw is supposed to have communicated some old evidences to Marchimont Nedham, to be inserted into his translation of Selden's "Mare Clausum †." *Ob.* 11 Oct. 1659. He declared, a little before he left the world, that if the king were to be tried and condemned again, he would be the first man that should do it ‡.

CAPTAIN ROBERT DOVER; *on horseback, before the "Annalia Dubrensia, upon the yearly Celebration of Mr Robert Dover's Olympic Games, upon Cotswold Hills," &c. Lond.* 1636; *4to.*

This book consists of verses written by Michael Drayton, Thomas Randolph, Ben. Johnson, and many others.

Robert Dover, an attorney of Burton on the Heath, in the county of Warwick, was, for forty years, chief director in the annual celebration of the games upon Cotswold Hills, in Glocestershire. These games, to which multitudes resorted, were cudgel-playing, wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, throwing the sledge, tossing the pike, and various other feats of strength and activity. Many

"Quod illa in tenebris machinata eſt,
"Hic ſub Dio perfecit.
"Dat. An. Domini 1715; a Tho. Biſſe S. T. P."

* Walker's "Hiſtory of Independ." Part ii. p. 258.
† Nicolſon's "Hiſtorical Library," iii. 124.
‡ See Peck's "Deſiderata Curioſa," xiv. p. 32.

Many of the country gentlemen hunted, or coursed the hare; and the women danced. A castle of boards was erected upon this occasion, from which guns were frequently discharged. Captain Dover had not only the permission of James I. to celebrate the Cotswold games, but appeared in the very cloaths which that monarch had formerly worn *, and with much more dignity in his air and aspect. See "Athen. Oxon." ii. col. 812, where the print is particularly described.

ARCHEE, (ARCHY) the king's jester; *a whole length, in a long particoloured Tunic; hat and feather.*

"Archee by kings and princes grac'd of late,
"Jested himself into a fair estate;
"And in this book, doth to his friends commend,
"His jeers, taunts, tales, which no man can of-
"fend."

The print, which was engraved by T. Cecill, is before his "Jests," in 12mo †.

Archy,

* They were given him by Endymion Porter, the king's ſervant.

† There are many jeſts in this book which were never uttered by Archy, and which are indeed, in general, very unworthy of him. It has been juſtly obſerved, that no nation in the world abounds ſo much in jeſt-books as the Engliſh. Under this head may come Tarleton's Jeſts, the witty apophthegms of James I. and the marquis of Worceſter, and ſome of thoſe of Lord Bacon. We have alſo the Court and ſtate Jeſts, in noble drollery; England's Jeſter; and the Oxford, Cambridge, and Coffee-houſe Jeſts. In the reigns of George II. and III. were publiſhed the Jeſts of Ben Johnſon, the earl of Rocheſter, Tom Brown, Joe Miller †, Ferdinando Foot, Mrs Pilkington, and Beau Naſh; and almoſt every one of theſe medlies are thought to be intermixed with the No-jeſts of the compilers. The jeſts of Quin came forth preſently after his death, and they were ſoon followed by thoſe of Yorick and Shakeſpeare.

† This book has been much read and ſtudied by the ſpeakers and retailers of GOOD THINGS.

Archy, who was a great master of grimace and buffoonery, was jester, or fool, to James I. and his son Charles. His famous reply to the former of these princes, relative to his sending the heir to his crown into Spain, is too well know to be here repeated. He had a particular spleen against bishop Laud, upon whom he was sometimes very sarcastical *. When the liturgy, which that prelate endeavoured by all means to introduce into Scotland, was absolutely rejected, and great tumults were raised upon that account, he said to him tauntingly, "Who is fool now †?" The king, who was much offended at this impudent jest, ordered him to pull off his coat, and dismissed him. He was succeeded by Muckle John ‡, who was the last person that was retained as fool to the English court. Killegrew is said to have been jester to Charles II. but the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Rochester, and colonel Titus, were as much that king's jesters as he was.

MR HOBSON, &c. *J. Payne f. a purse in his hands; eight English verses; h. sh.*

His portrait is, or was, at his inn in Bishopsgate-street.

Hobson, the carrier of Cambridge, by the help of common sense, and a constant attention to a few frugal maxims, raised a much greater fortune than a thousand men of genius and learning educated in that university, ever acquired,

* He once, when the biſhop was preſent, aſked leave to ſay grace, which being granted him, he ſaid, "Great praiſe be given to God, and little *Laud* to "the devil."

† A ſtool was thrown at the dean's head, who firſt read it in the cathedral at Edinburgh. Archy ſaid, it was the "ſtool of repentance."

‡ See "Strafforde Papers," ii. 154.

Mr. HOBSON.

From a Rare Print Engraved by Payne

quired, or were even capable of acquiring. He was, to use the citizen's phrase, "a much better man" than Milton, who has written two quibbling epitaphs upon him. But if that great poet had never lived, his name would have been always remembered; as he took an effectual method of perpetuating his memory, by erecting a handsome stone conduit at Cambridge, supplying it by an aqueduct, and settling seven lays of pasture ground towards the maintenance of the same for ever *. He died in the time of the plague 1630, in the 86th year of his age. There is a poem called "Hobson's Choice," which I have seen printed in a folio pamphlet, together with "The Choice," by Pomfret. See more of him in the "Spectator," No. 509. His will is among Peck's Collections.

OLD PARR, *from an original picture in the Collection of Uvedale Price, esq. Geo. Powle del. et sc. 4to. Etched with a dry needle* ‡.

THOMAS PARR; *Vorstermian sc.*

This is mentioned upon the authority of Mr Gough; I never saw the print §.

"The old, old, very old man, or THOMAS PARR, "the son of John Parr, of Winnington, in the parish "of Alberbury, in Shropshire, who was born in 1483, "in the reign of Edward the IVth, and is now liv- "ing in the Strand, being aged one hundred and fif- "ty-two years, and odd months," 1635; *C. V. Dalen sc. sitting in a great chair, with a bolster behind him, his eyes half open; 4to.*

* "Cantabrigia Depicta," p. 10.

‡ The moſt delicate kind of etching, which was practiſed by Rembrandt. It is done upon the bare plate without aqua fortis.

§ My grateful acknowledgements are due to this ingenious and communicative gentleman for ſeveral favours.

" THOMAS PARR, &c. who lived in the reigns of " ten kings and queens, who now lies buried in " Westminster Abbey ;" *4to.*
Old PARR, *Æt.* 151 ; *G. White f. 4to. mezz.*

There is a portrait said to be of him, at Belvoir castle, and another in Ashmole's Museum. The most valuable is in the collection of the dutchess of Portland.

Thomas Parr seems to have been a man of very different stamina from the rest of mankind; as Dr Fuller tells us that he is thus " charactered by an eye-witness of him :"

" From head to heel his body had all over,
" A quick-set, thick-set, nat'ral hairy cover *."

At an hundred and twenty † he married Catharine Milton, his second wife, whom he got with child ; and was, after that æra of his life, employed in threshing, and other husbandry work. When he was about an hundred and fifty-two years of age, he was brought up to London by Thomas, earl of Arundel, and carried to court. The king said to him, " You have lived longer than other " men, what have you done more than other " men ?" He replied, " I did penance when I was " an hundred years old ‡." *Ob.* Nov. 1635. The fullest account of him extant is in his " Life," by Taylor, in the " Harleian Miscellany."

YOUNG PARR ; *G. White f. 4to. mezz. he is represented very old.*

Young Parr, the supposed son of the former, is said to have lived to a very advanced age.
Turner;

* " Worthies in Shropshire," p. 11.

† It should probably be an hundred and two, according to Dr Campbell, in his " Hermippus Redivivus."

‡ Peck's " Collect. of diverse curious historical Pieces," subjoined to his lives of Cromwell and Milton.

YOUNG PARR,

Son to Tho.s Parr the Shropshireman, who was born in 483, & died ... in 1635. His living to so great an Age as 152 Years, occasioned his Son to be ... Called young Parr as past 4 score ...

Sold by I Herbert Pall Mall.

JEFFERY HUDSON

Pub.d by Caulfield and Co

Turner, in his "Wonders of Nature," subjoined to his "History of remarkable Providences *," tells us, that old Parr married his first wife at eighty years of age, and in the space of thirty-two years had but two children by her, who died young; that at an hundred and twenty, "he fell in love with Katharine Milton, and got her with child." If this be true, several of the stories told of young Parr are false.

JEFFERY HUDSON; *a small print; before a very small book, entitled, "The New Year's Gift," presented at court, from the lady Parvula, to the lord Minemus, (commonly called Little Jeffery) her majesty's servant, &c. written by Microphilus.*

At Petworth, is a whole length of Henrietta Maria, with Jeffery Hudson, by Vandyck. There is another in the possession of lord Milton.

This diminutive creature, when he was about seven or eight years of age, was served up to table in a cold pie, at Burleigh on the Hill, the seat of the duke of Buckingham; and as soon as he made his appearance, presented by the dutchess to the queen, who retained him in her service †. He was then seven or eight years of age, and but eighteen inches in height. He is said not to have grown any taller, till after thirty, when he shot up to three feet nine inches. Soon after the breaking out of the civil war, he was made captain in the royal army. In 1644, he attended the queen into France, where he had a quarrel with Mr Crofts, whom he challenged. Crofts came to the place of appointment, armed only with a squirt. A real duel soon after ensued, in

* Chap. xxxii. Sect. 14.

† The king's gigantic porter once drew him out of his pocket, in a masque at court, to the surprise of all the spectators.

which the antagonists engaged on horseback, with pistols. Crofts was shot dead with the first fire. Jeffery returned to England at the Restoration, and was afterwards confined in the gatehouse, on a suspicion of being concerned in the popish plot. He died under confinement in the sixty-third year of his age. See more of him in the "Anecdotes of Painting," ii. p. 8, 9, 10, whence the above account is extracted.

In Ashmole's museum are his waistcoat, breeches and stockings. The former is of blue satin, slashed, and ornamented with pinked white silk. The two latter are of one piece of blue satin.

FRANCIS BATTALIA, an Italian that swallowed stones; *Hollar f.* 1641; *h. sh.*

The following strange account is given us of this person, by Mr Boyle, and a much stranger by Dr Bulwer; I shall transcribe them both: "Not long ago, there was here in England, a pri-"vate soldier, very famous for digesting of stones; "and a very inquisitive man assures me, that he "knew him familiarly, and had the curiosity to "keep in his company for twenty-four hours "together, to watch him, and not only observed "that he eat nothing but stones in that time, but "also that his grosser excrement consisted chiefly "of a sandy substance, as if the devoured stones "had been in his body dissolved, and crumbled "into sand." Boyle's "Exp. Philos." Part II. Essay III. p. 86.

Dr Bulwer says, he "saw the man, and that "he was an Italian, Francis Battalia by name; "at that time, about thirty years of age; and "that

A True Discourse of the Two infamous upstart Prophets, *Richard Farnham* Weaver of *White-Chappell*, and *John Bull* Weaver of *Saint Butolphs* Algate, now Prisoners, the one in *Newgate*, and the other in *Bridewell:* with their Examinations and Opinions taken from their owne mouthes *April* 16. *Anno* 1636.

As also of *Margaret Tennis* now Prisoner in Old Bridewell, with the *Hereticall Opinions held by her, at the same time Examined.*

Written by T. H.

Printed at *London* for *Thomas Lambert*, and are to be sold at his Shop at the signe of the Horse-shooe, neare the Hospitall-gate in *Smithfield*. 1636

Reprinted by *J. Caulfield*, 1795.

" that he was born with two stones in one hand,
" and one in the other; which the child took
" for his first nourishment, upon the physicians
" advice: and afterwards, nothing else but three
" or four peebles in a spoon, once in twenty-four
" hours, and a draught of beer after them; and
" in the interim, now and then a pipe of tobacco;
" for he had been a soldier in Ireland at the siege
" of Limeric; and, upon his return to London,
" was confined for some time, upon suspicion of
" imposture." Bulwer's " Artificial Changeling," p. 307. He is said, sometimes, to have eaten about half a peck of stones in a day.

Innocent NAT. WITT; *in a black cap, with two favours on it; he holds a wooden sword in his right hand; Glover del. et sc. Under the print are four verses.*

Nat. Witt was a poor harmless idiot, who was so unhappy as to be continually teized and provoked by the people in the streets; who were as much worse idiots than himself, as an active is worse than a passive fool.

JOHN BULL and R. FARNAM; *two small portraits, cut in wood; each holds a book.*

" Here Bull and Farnam hold their books laid open,
" Who of the sword and pestilence have spoken:
" And out of witless madness thought to be
" Prophets, though poor silk-weavers by degree."

Bull and Farnam, who on several occasions distinguished themselves by their vehemence and vociferation in preaching, as well as by the denunciations of vengeance, and other rant and nonsense in their writings, were regarded by many of the vulgar as men of an apostolic character. Bull was the more attended to, because

he, with a bold front, always took the lead, bore down every opponent, and roared the louder of the two.

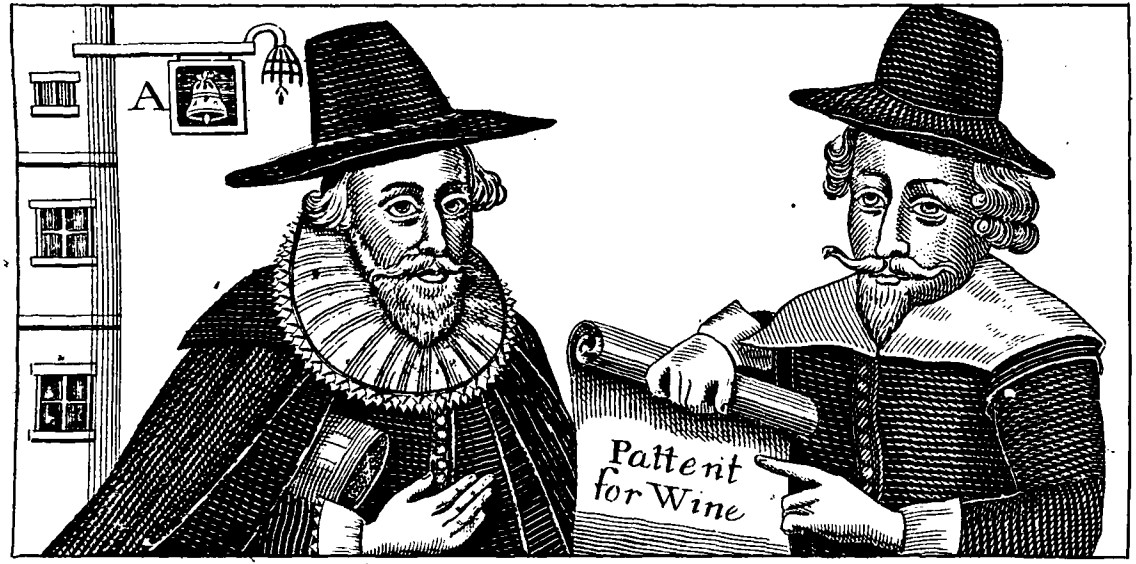
An anonymous head, by Hollar, of a monopolizer of sweet wines; *near him are three barrels, over which is the word "Medium;" he holds another small one under his arm. Sign of the bell, &c. bush; over the sign is inscribed "Good wine needs no bush nor A "bell." Under the head are these lines.*

"Thou purchas't (Medium) to inrich thyself
"Thy plot was naught, thou must return thy pelf
"Unjustly got; besides thou shalt indure
"Far sourer sauce to thy sweet wines be sure."

It is well known that monopolies, which were carried to a great height, were also abolished in this reign. The sign of the bell, and a capital A near it, is evidently a rebus upon this man's name, which was Abel.

JOHANNES CLAVEL; *Robert Mighan exc.* 1628; *four English verses. Before "A Recantation of an ill-spent Life, or a Discoverie of the Highway Law, with vehement Dissuasions to all (in that Kind) Offenders. As also cautelous Admonitions how to shun and apprehend a thief,"* &c. 4to. The third edition of this pamphlet was published in 1634. It is said to have been approved by the king, and published by his express command.

This person, who had a liberal education, appears to have been in great necessity when he first took to the highway. To his recantation, which is written in an humble strain of poetry, are prefixed a great number of dedications, both in verse and prose. They are addressed to the king, queen, privy-council, clergy, judges, and others; and, among the rest, to Sir William Clavel,



Mr. Alderman Abell and Richard Kilvert,

the two maine Projectors for Wine 1641.

From a very rare print in the Collection of R. A. Tighe Esq.r

Pub by W.m Richardson October 1. 1798 York House N.o 31 Strand

MOLL CUT-PURSE.

See here the Prefideſſe *o'th pilfring Trade*
Mercuryes ſecond Venus's *onely Mayd*
Doublet *and breeches in a* Un'form *dreſſe*
The *Feminale* Humurriſt *a* Kickſhaw *meſſe*
Here no attraction *that your fancy greets*
But *if her* FEATURES *pleaſe not read her* EATS

Publ.d by W. Richardson, Castle Street, Leicester Fields.

Clavel, knight banneret, to whom he was heir at law, and whom he had grossly injured. He was condemned with several others of his gang, but found means to procure a reprieve. It appears from his verses to the queen, that she was his intercessor with the king to save his life. He expressed, when under sentence of death, and indeed afterwards, the strongest marks of penitence for his crimes. He appears to have been extremely impatient of confinement; and the drift of his dedications was to procure his enlargement. It seems, from the last edition of his "recantation," published in 1634, that he was then living, and at liberty, and totally reformed.

MALL* CUT-PURSE; *a masculine woman in a man's dress; an ape, lion, and eagle by her.*

"See here the presidess o' the pilf'ring trade,
"Mercury's second, Venus's only maid;
"Doublet and breeches, in a un'form dress,
"The female humourist, a kickshaw mess:
"Here's no attraction that your fancy greets;
"But if her features please not, read her feats."

Duodecimo. Before her Life, 1662.

This notorious woman is mentioned by Butler and Swift, in the following lines:

"He Trulla lov'd, Trulla more bright,
"Than burnish'd armour of her knight:
"A bold virago, stout and tall
"As *Joan of France*, or *English Mall*." HUD.

* A contraction of Mary: it is ſtill uſed in the weſt, among the common people. Hence is derived the diminutive *Malkin* (or Mawkin, a kind of looſe mop, made of clouts, for ſweeping the oven), a term often applied to a dirty ſlatternly wench; but it originally ſignifies no more than little Moll.

"The ballads pasted on the wall,
"Of *Joan of France*, and *English Moll*."
BAUCIS and PHILEMON.

Mary Frith, or Moll Cut-purse, a woman of a masculine spirit and make, who was commonly supposed to have been an hermaphrodite, practised, or was instrumental to almost every crime and wild frolic which is notorious in the most abandoned and eccentric of both sexes. She was infamous as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods *: she was also concerned with a dextrous scribe in forging hands. Her most signal exploit was robbing general Fairfax upon Hounslow Heath, for which she was sent to Newgate, but was, by the proper application of a large sum of money, soon set at liberty. She well knew, like other robbers, in high life, how to make the produce of her accumulated crimes the means of her protection, and to live luxuriously upon the spoils of the public. She died of the dropsy, in the 75th year of her age, but would probably have died sooner, if she had not smoaked tobacco, in the frequent use of which she had long indulged herself. It was at this time almost as rare a sight to see a woman with a pipe, as to see one of the sex in man's apparel. Nat. Field, in his comedy, called "Amends for the Ladies," has displayed some of the "merry pranks of Moll "Cut-purse."

RICHARDUS HERST, Fidei Odio suspensus Lancastriæ, 19 Augusti, A. D. 1628.

RICHARD HIRST, or HURST, whose head has been engraved among the clerical Martyrs of

* She made this trade very advantageous, having acted upon much the same plan that Jonathan Wild did in the reign of George I.

Richardus Herst
Fidei odio Suspensus Lancastriæ.
19 Augusti An: Dom: 1628.

Correctly Copied from an extreme Rare Print in the Collection of J. Bindley Esq.r

Published as the Act directs March 20. 1792 by J Caulfield. London

of the church of Rome, was, as Dod informs us *, a yeoman of considerable substance, near Preston, in Lancashire. He was executed as the murderer of a pursuivant, who was commissioned to search his house. As this man, like the rest of his brethren, had almost an unlimited power, he behaved himself with such insolence that it excited a scuffle, in which he received a mortal contusion. The blow was said to have been given by a servant maid. Hurst, as the same author says, suffered death on the 26th of August, 1628.

MATTHEW HOPKINS, *with two witches. One of them named Holt, is supposed to say,* " *My Impes are* 1. *Ilemauzar*; 2. *Pye-wackett*; 3. *Pecke in the Crown*; 4. *Griezzel Greedigutt.*" *Four animals attend; Jarmara, a black dog; Sacke and Sugar, a hare; Newes, a ferret; Vinegar Tom, a bull-headed greyhound. This print is in the Pepysian library* †.

Matthew Hopkins, of Maningtree, who was witch-finder for the associated counties, hanged, in one year, no less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex ‡. The old, the ignorant, and the indigent; such as could neither plead their own cause, nor hire an advocate, were the miserable victims of this wretch's credulity, spleen and avarice. He pretended to be a great critic in *special marks*, which were only moles, scorbutic spots, or warts, which frequently grew large and pendalous in old age, but were absurdly supposed to be teats to suckle imps. His ultimate method of proof was by tying together the thumbs and toes of the suspected person, about whose

* Vol. iii. p. 68.

† Gough's, " Anecdotes of Topography," p. 495, notes.

‡ See the account of his commiſſion and exploits, by himſelf.

whose waist was fastened a cord, the ends of which were held on the banks of a river by two men, in whose power it was to strain or slacken it. Swimming, upon this *experiment*, was deemed a full proof of guilt, for which king James, *who is said to have recommended, if he did not invent it*, assigned a ridiculous reason: "That, as such persons have renounced their baptism by water, so the water refuses to receive them*." Sometimes those who were accused of diabolical practices were tied neck and heels, and tossed into a pond; "If they floated or swam, they were consequently guilty, and therefore taken out and burnt; if they were innocent, they were *only* drowned †." The experiment of swimming was at length tried upon Hopkins himself, in his own way, and he was, upon the event, condemned, and, as it seems, executed as a wizard. Dr Zachary Grey says, that he had seen an account of betwixt three or four thousand persons, who suffered death for witchcraft, in the king's dominions, from the year 1640, to the restoration of Charles II. ‡. In a let-

* See "The History of Modern Enthusiasm," by T. Evans, p. 31, 1st edit.

† "Universal Spectator," No. 388.

‡ Grey's "Hudibras," vol. ii. p. 11. Dr Grey supposes, with great reason, that Hopkins is the man meant in the following lines of Butler.

Has not the present parliament
A ledger to the devil sent,
Fully empower'd to treat about
Finding revolted witches out?
And has not he, within a year,
Hang'd threescore of 'em in one shire?
Some only for not being drown'd:
And some for sitting above ground
Whole days and nights upon their breeches,
And feeling pain were hang'd for witches;
And some for putting knavish tricks
Upon green geese and turkey chicks,
Or pigs that suddenly deceast
Of griefs unnat'ral as he guest,

Who

a letter from Serjeant Widdrington to lord Whitlock, mention is made of another fellow, a Scotsman, of the same profession with Hopkins. This wretch received twenty shillings a-head for every witch that he discovered, and got thirty pounds by his discoveries *,

REMARKS ON DRESS.

In this reign, the hat continued to be worn with much such a sort of crown as that described in the reign of Elizabeth; but the brim was extended to a reasonable breadth. Hats inclining to a cone, a figure very ill adapted to the human head, occur in the portraits of this time.

The hair was worn low on the forehead, and generally unparted: some wore it very long, others of a moderate length. The king, and consequently many others, wore a love-lock on the left side, which was considerably longer than the rest of the hair †. The *unseemliness* of this fashion occasioned Mr Prynne to write a book in quarto, against love-locks ‡.

The

Who after prov'd himself a witch,
And made a rod for his own breech.
Hud. Part ii. Canto iii.

* Whitlock's "Memorials," p. 424.

† Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," ii. lib. xv. p 21. When the lock was cut off, may be seen at p. 561 of some papers published by T. Hearne, at the end of "WALTER HEMINGFORD."

‡ This book, which is written in the true spirit of the times, is well worth the notice of my readers, especially the ladies. It is entitled, "The Unloveliness of Love-locks ‖, or a summary Discourse, proving the Wearing and Nourishing

‖ It appears that Charles I. cut off his love-lock in the year 1646. It is obvious to remark here, that his present majesty cut off his hair soon after his return from Portsmouth, in 1773. Numbers now begin to find that they grow retey, and are troubled with the head-ach.

CHARLES I. DRESS.

The beard dwindled very gradually under the two Charles's till it was reduced to a slender pair of whiskers. It became quite extinct in the reign of James II. as if its fatality had been connected with that of the house of Stuart *.

The ruff, which of all fantastic modes maintained its possession the longest, was worn, for some time after the accession of Charles; but it had almost universally given place to the falling band, when Vandyck was in England. †

Slashed doublets, doublets with slit sleeves, and cloaks, were much in fashion.

Trunk breeches, one of the most monstrous singularities of dress ever seen in this, or any other age, were worn in the reigns of James and Charles I.

The

" Nouriſhing of Locks or Love-locks, to be altogether unſeemly and unlawful " unto Chriſtians; in which there are likewiſe ſome paſſages out of the Fa- " thers, againſt Face Painting; the Wearing of ſuppoſititious, powdered, or " extraordinary long Hair; and the Women's manniſh, unnatural, impudent, " unchriſtian cutting of the Hair, &c. 1628, in twelve ſheets, 4to.

How would Prynne have exclaimed, if he had ſeen ſuch buſhes of hair as the ladies bore upon their heads in the laſt and preſent year ‖! Buſhes ſo enormous that they ſeemed to require the tonſure of a gardener's ſheers, inſtead of ſciſſars, to reduce them to tolerable dimenſions. Among all the ſtrange Gothic figures which I have ſeen, I never met with ſo monſtrous a diſproportion as that betwixt the female *head* and limbs at this period; even the long and large hoop was wanting to keep it in countenance.

The hair of the " committee cut," as it was called, was remarkably ſhort; not unlike that in the print before Birkenhead's " Character of an Aſſembly- " man."

* For an account of the various kinds of beards worn in this and the former reign, ſee John Taylor's " Superbiæ Flagellum," or Grey's " Hudibras," vol. i. p. 300, edit. 1.

† A medal of Charles I. in page 104 of Evelyn's " Numiſmata," repreſents him with a ruff; another p. 108, with a falling band. The author obſerves that the biſhops, and the judges, were the laſt that laid the ruff aſide.

‖ 1773.

The points, which formerly used to be seen hanging about the waist, are seen dangling at the knees, in some of the portraits of this period.

Little flimsy Spanish leather boots and spurs were much worn by gentlemen of fashion. It was usual for the beaus in England and France * to call for their boots, and some think their spurs too, when they were going to a ball, as they very rarely wore the one without the other.

Mr Peck, the antiquarian, informs us, that he had in his possession a whole length portrait of Charles, the dress of which he thus describes: "He wore a falling band, a short green doublet, "the arm-parts, toward the shoulder, wide and "slashed; zig-zag turned up ruffles; very long "green breeches (like a Dutchman), tied far be-"low knee, with long yellow ribands; red stock-"ings, great shoe roses, and a short red cloak, "lined with blue, with a star on the shoulder †."

Ladies wore their hair low on the forehead, and parted in small ringlets. Many wore it curled like a peruke, and some braided and rounded in a knot, on the top of the crown. They frequently wore strings of pearls in their hair. Ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets, and other jewels, were also much worn.

Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies: this article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck* ‡.

Many

* See Bruyere.

† Peck's "Desiderata Curiosa," in lib. xv. p. 21.

‡ It was revived by Lady Dysert, who is said to have taken her handkerchief from a portrait of Henrietta Maria.

CHARLES I. DRESS.

Many ladies at this period are painted with their arms and their bosoms bare; and there is no doubt but they sometimes went with those parts exposed.

Cowley, in his discourse "Of Greatness," censures some enormities in the dress of his time, in the following terms: "Is any thing more com-"mon than to see our ladies of quality wear such "high shoes as they cannot walk in without one "to lead them? And a gown as long again as "their body; so that they cannot stir to the next "room, without a page or two to hold it up?"

The citizens wives in this reign seem to have had their domestic sumptuary laws, and to have adopted the frugal maxims of their husbands. There appears from Hollar's habits * to have been a much greater disparity, in point of dress, betwixt them and the ladies of quality, than betwixt the former and the wives of our present yeomanry.

The dress of religion gave the highest offence to some gloomy zealots in this reign, who were determined to strip her of her white robe †, to ravish

* Entitled "Theatrum Mulierum," &c.

† The surplice, which was in derision called "a rag of popery," gave great offence to many women of nice modesty and tender consciences, who thought it highly indecent that a man should wear "a shirt upon his clothes." The devout women in these days seem to have regarded this vestment with different eyes from those of an honest country girl at Christ Church, in Oxford, who, upon seeing the students returning from prayers in their surplices, blessed herself, and, in my hearing, said, with an ecstatic emphasis, that they looked like so many angels in white. The matrimonial ring and the square cape were, by the puritans, held in equal detestation with the surplice, the liturgy, and church-music. The device on the standard of colonel Cook, a parliamentarian, of Gloucestershire, was a man in armour, cutting off the corner of a square cap with a sword. His motto was,

Muto quadrata *rotundis*,

alluding to the well-known appellation of the puritan party.

ravish the ring from her finger, to despoil her of every ornament, and cloath her only in black.

APPENDIX TO THE REIGN OF CHARLES I.

FOREIGN PRINCES, allied to the ROYAL FAMILY.

MARIA, de Medices, regina Franciæ, trium regnum mater; *P. Pontius sc. Vandyck p. Martin Vanden Enden* *, *exc. h. sh.*

MARY, of Medicis (or Medices) the queen-mother: *view of the gate at Dover; Vertue sc. A head piece in Waller's Works; 4to.*

There are several portraits of her in the Luxemburg gallery, particularly in the beautiful print of her coronation. That print resembles the fine medals of her engraved by Du Pres, in some of which she is represented with Henry IV.

Mary of Medicis was queen of Henry IV. of France, with whom she lived in very little harmony *. Henry, like his grandson Charles II. was too general an admirer of the sex to maintain the least appearance of fidelity in the marriage state. It was even whispered that his inconstancy was the occasion of his death, and that it was not without the privity of Mary. She was by the king her husband appointed regent of France, during the minority of her son; and

* The plates of many of Vandyck's heads, and some of his historical pieces, were delivered to Vanden Enden, as soon as they came out of the engraver's hands: those wrought off by him are valuable for the goodness of the impression.

† One of the famous wishes of Henry IV. which he avowed to the duke of Sully, was, that he might be fairly rid of Margaret his first queen. This was probably his silent wish, at least, with respect to Mary.

and governed that kingdom under the influence of the marquis of Ancre, her favourite, and his lady. The former was assassinated by the encouragement of the young king; the latter was burnt for a witch; but protested that she had no other power over the queen, than a stronger has over a weaker head.—In 1640 Mary was, by the violence of a faction formed against her, driven to seek refuge in England, which was itself a scene of faction and tumult: she was even insulted by the populace in the streets of London, on account of her religion. Waller wrote a copy of verses on her landing *.

GULIELMUS, princeps Auriacus, comes Nassaviæ, &c. *Alexander Cooper p. Henr. Hondius sc.* 1641.

WILLIAM, prince of Orange, &c. *a small head, by Marshall, in the same plate with the princess Mary, his consort.*

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, *after Vandyck, a small half length; G. Vertue f. mezz.*

WILLIAM, Prince of Orange, Father of King William, *attended by a person on horseback; Terburgh p. Capt. Baillie sc. h. sh. In the manner of Rembrandt.*

This young prince, before he was fifteen years of age, was married to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles I. who was then in her eleventh year. The marriage was celebrated at St James's the 22d of February, 1640-1. He succeeded his

* *There is a print by M. Lasne, after Vandyck, inscribed,* "JOANNES PUGET DE "LA SERRE, a supremis Consiliis Regis Christianissimi Consiliarius dignissi-"mus, Gallice Historiographus eloquentissimus, et quinquaginta librorum "Auctor celeberrimus." As this person has, in a folio volume, given an account of the reception and entertainment of Mary of Medicis in England, it is probable that he was one of her train. Hollar did several curious prints for this book.

Vandyke Pinx. Hibbart Sculp.

Gustavus Adolphus

KING of SWEDEN, &c.

Born Dec.r 9 1594 Killed Nov.r 6 1632.

his father in all his honours and commands, the 23d of Jan. 1648.—He was a man of courage, ambition, and enterprise; and there is great reason to believe that he intended to make himself absolute; as he actually made an attempt to seize Amsterdam; but he did not succeed. He died of the small-pox, the 6th of Nov. 1650, in the twenty-fourth year of his age. It was surmised, that the chagrin, occasioned by his disappointment, contributed to his death. His posthumous son, William, did not only preserve the republic of Holland, but delivered Great Britain from arbitrary power, and made a noble and effectual stand against the dangerous ambition of France, which threatened the liberties of Europe.

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER, &c.

CLAUDE DE LORRAINE, Duc de Chevreuse, Pair de France, &c. *4to.*

This duke, who was brother to Charles, duke of Guise, was the king's proxy when he espoused the princess Henrietta, whom he attended into England in quality of ambassador extraordinary *. He was a man of an active and restless disposition, like several others of his house, and was remarkable for his animosity against the protestants. He died of an apoplexy, the 24th of Jan. 1667. Installed Decemb. 1625.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, king of Sweden, &c. (knight of the Garter); *T. Cecill sc. 4to.* Elected 1627.

* Sir John Poinet informs us ‖, that the king went to meet his consort at Canterbury; and that the mayor "borrowed the recorder, Master Henry Finch's mouth, for a welcoming speech;" by which expedient he acquitted himself with much elegance.

‖ "Philoxenis," p. 152.

His portrait by Mierevelt, is in the collection of Charles Jennens, esq. in Ormond-street, where there are many more paintings.

Sweden, which had been overlooked in the political system of Europe, soon became considerable, by the heroic courage and refined politics of Gustavus Adolphus. This great man seemed to be rising apace upon the ruins of the empire, which was extremely weakened by his victories. He made as rapid a progress in his conquests, as his successor Charles XII. and being a much more profound politician, held almost all Christendom in anxious suspense, as his designs were impenetrable. He was killed the 16th * of Nov. 1632, at the battle of Lutzen, where his army gained a complete victory over the Imperialists. He was father to Christina, queen of Sweden, of whom Gaywood has given us a print, and Misson a picturesque description of her person †. The "Life "of Gustavus Adolphus," was lately published by Mr Walter Harte, canon of Windsor.

HENRICUS FREDERICUS, princeps Arausionensium, (Periscelidis eques); *A. Vandyck p. P. Pontius sc. in armour, fine; large sh.*

Elected 1627.

Henry Frederic, son of William I. prince of Orange, and brother to prince Maurice, succeeded the latter, who was never married, in his command in the Low Countries. He was in every respect worthy of his illustrious house; and was inferior to his brother Maurice only in the number of his victories. He was particularly remarkable

* According to other accounts, the 6th.

† See Misson's letter from Rome in his "Travels." Some curious particulars relative to her character, are in lord Littleton's "Dialogues of the Dead."

remarkable for gaining several important conquests with the loss of but few men, and was called "the father of his soldiers." He died at the Hague, the 14th of March 1647. William II. prince of Orange of that name, was his son, and William III. who became king of England, his grandson.

FERDINANDUS II. Medices, Magnus Dux Hetruriæ quintus; *Lucas Kilian, Augustanus sc.* 1628; *4to.*

Ferdinand II. Grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded his father, Cosmo II. in 1621, and died in 1670. Mr Kennedy, who published "A Description of Pictures," &c. at the earl of Pembroke's, at Wilton, informs us, at page 20 of his book, edit. 1758, that "A Silenus and Bacchus, "a very fine group, and a Flora, both of the "Parian marble, were a present to the first Phi-"lip, earl of Pembroke, by the duke of Tuscany, "who, in king Charles the First's time, was in "England, and resided with the said earl three "weeks. It is very certain that his son, Cosmo "III. was here in the following reign."

PETRUS DE BERULLE, Cardinalis, Congregat. Orat. D. J. Institutor; *Champaigne p. N. de Plate Montaigne sc.* 1661, *h. sh.*

Peter de Berulle was son of Claude Berulle, a judge of eminence, and a counsellor in parliament, by Louisa Seguier, sister to the chancellor. He first established the Spanish order of Carmelite nuns in France, and had the principal hand in the establishment of the fathers of the Oratory. He was a man of various learning, and of a pious and humble character, and was

remarkable for carrying the hod, in building a chapel for these fathers. He industriously declined honours and preferments, and made a vow never to accept of a cardinal's hat. But when he went to Rome to procure a dispensation for the marriage of Henrietta Maria with the king of England, he so far gained the esteem of the pope, that he sent a hat before him into France, together with an absolution from his vow, and an order to accept it. He attended Henrietta into England, where he was treated with great distinction, and received abundant marks of esteem. He died in the act of celebrating mass, the 2d of Oct. 1629, in the 55th year of his age. It was at his instance that Descartes came to a resolution of publishing his philosophy; and that, in consequence of that determination, he retired into Holland. Berulle's character, together with his print, is in Perrault's fine book, entitled "*Les Hommes Illustres*," &c. 1696, in two volumes, folio; a work which does great honour to the French nation. The late Mr Bateman had a curious carving of the cardinal, which resembles his engraved portrait.

MESSIRE CHARLES DE LAUBESPINE, Marquis de Chateau Neuf, &c. Ambassador extraord. en Angleterre, ou il conclude la Paix entre deux Couronnes, en 1630, &c.

FRANCISCUS DE BASSOMPIERRE, marchio d'Harovel, Galliarum polemarchus generalis, Helvetiorum et Rhætorum præfectus. *M. Lasne del. et sc. in armour; h. sh.*

Francis de Bassompierre, knight of the orders to Lewis XIII. and marshal of France, was descended from a noble family in Lorrain, the head of

CARDINAL ROSSETTI.

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of which, as the marshal himself informs us, sprung from the commerce of a woman with a spirit. He acted in a military capacity, in several memorable battles and sieges; particularly at the famous siege of Rochelle; and on all occasions gave signal proofs of his valour and conduct. He was no less remarkable for his amours*, of some of which he has given us the history. He was employed in several embassies by Lewis, who sent him into England in the beginning of the reign of Charles. In 1631 he was sent to the Bastile, where he continued a prisoner as long as cardinal Richelieu lived. Here he wrote his "Memoires," and his "Remarks on Dupleix's "History of Lewis XIII." Mr Walpole, in his advertisement prefixed to Hentzner's "Journey "to England," has justly censured him for not knowing even the names of several things of which he has written. He calls York-house *Jorchaux*, and Kensington *Inhimthort*. *Ob.* 1646.

CARDINAL CHARLES ROSETTI; *a medallion, in the "Ædes Barberinæ."*

Cardinal Rosetti, a man of a haughty and aspiring disposition, who was bold and active in the advancement of papal power, was sent in the character of nuncio into England. He had a great sway over Henrietta Maria; of which the parliament loudly complained in their Declarations †. He was afterwards sent in the same character into Ireland, where he took upon him the command of that nation, as a people subject to the Pope. The Irish, who were then in arms, were so impatient of this domineering zealot, that they

* See Bayle's "Dict." art. TOUCHET, note (C).

† 1641.

they besieged him in Waterford, which occasioned him to return to Italy with secrecy and precipitation; as he perceived that the bigoted Catholics themselves were too much exasperated to pay any deference to a tyrant, though invested with a sacred character, and armed with the thunders of the Vatican. He, at his departure, left the kingdom under an interdict, as an apostate nation *.

HENRY DE SENNETERE, Duc, Pair, et Mareschal de France, Marquis de la Ferté, &c. *De Larmessin sc. large 4to.*

Sennetere was a man perfectly qualified to act the part of an incendiary betwixt the king and parliament, for which purpose he was sent in the quality of ambassador into England; and had the satisfaction, when he left it, of having effectually served cardinal Richelieu and the popular leaders in the house of commons, by doing his utmost to kindle and foment a war, which was like to end in the ruin of the royal party, and the extinction of monarchy. The reasons assigned for his revocation, and the sending of count Harcourt in the same character, are specified by lord Clarendon, in the second volume of his History †.

HENRI, compte d'Harcourt, &c. *whiskers, picked beard, &c. a proof print, the inscription in MS. neatly engraved.*

There is an admirable print of count d'Harcourt engraved by Masson, after Mignard, in 1667.

Henry

* Clarendon, iii. 8vo. p. 205. † P. 399, 8vo. edit.

Henry of Lorrain, earl of Harcourt, who is well known in his military character, came into England as an ambassador, in 1643; under a pretence of mediating a peace betwixt Charles and the parliament. But as Mazarin had adopted the political plan of Richelieu, it was supposed that his secret intentions were to set them further at variance. As he soon found that this was impossible, he returned to France, without doing any thing, except "assuring the king, that "the French court had his interest much at "heart *." *Ob.* 1666. See more of him in De Retz's "Memoirs."

MICHAEL LE BLON, agent de la reyne et couronne de Suede, chez sa majestie de la Grande Bretagne; *Vandyck p. Theo. Matham sc. h. sh.*

Monsieur le Blon is mentioned by Mr Walpole, among the collectors of the works of Hans Holbein. See "Anecdotes of Painting," vol. i. p. 75, 76; 2d edit.

CHRISTIAN THOMSON SEHESTED, *A. F. f. In Hofman's* "Hommes illustres de Dannemarck."

Sir John Finet, who calls him Tomson, mentions his coming into England, together with Brahe, his colleague, on an embassy from Den-

* There are memoirs of a count d'Harcourt, which I remember to have seen; but am in great doubt whether they were of the same person with the above, or not. The author of these memoirs observes, that the count, who had been in England, thought this national reflection of one of his countrymen upon the English, a very injurious one, "That they are among mankind "what wolves are among beasts †." Other French writers have represented us as a nation of bears, rather than wolves; but Voltaire, as a nation of philosophers.

† This was Guy Patin. See the "Freeholder," No. 30.

mark *. Sehested was thirty-two years a senator of the realm, and seventeen years chancellor to the king; and was distinguished for his deep penetration, solid judgment, and unblemished integrity. *Ob.* 1657.

GREGERS KRABBE, Signeur de Tosteland; *Schley sc. direx. a small head, in Hofman's book.*

Gregers Krabbe, was knight of the order of the Elephant, and viceroy of Norway. He was sent hither by the king of Denmark, in the reign of Charles I. on account of the differences betwixt that prince and his parliament. He had the character of an able minister. *Ob.* 18 Dec. 1655.

MOGENS SEHESTED, whose head is also in Hofman's book, was employed as an envoy from Denmark to several courts of Europe, particularly to that of England. He attended Ulric, the prince-royal, hither, when he visited Charles I. He was much esteemed by Christian IV. and was, by Frederic III. honoured with the order of the Elephant. *Ob.* 1657.

There is a print (by Meyssens) of STEPHEN DE GEMARA, a knight of St Jago, who had several great employments, under the king of Spain, in the Low Countries, and who was sent hither in the quality of ambassador.

JOAN-

* "Philoxenis," p. 220. It appears from the following anecdote, at p. 236 of the same book, that he was here in the mayoralty of Sir Hugh Hammersley, who was elected in 1627.

Sehested, when Brahe was indisposed, sent *Sir Hugh* word that he would dine with him; but being given to understand that *he* would not yield him the precedence, as it was an established custom for the lord mayor to take place of all persons except the king, within the city, he changed his mind, and evaded the visit.

JOANNES POLYANDER, S. S. Theologiæ Professor, 4*to*. *In Meursius's* "Athenæ Batavæ." *There is a fine print of him by Suyderhoef.*

John Polyander was sent hither in the character of ambassador, in the reign of Charles I. He was twenty years minister of the church of Dort, and fourteen years professor of divinity at Leyden; during which time, he was thrice rector of that university. His works are chiefly on theological subjects. He was also author of various poems, which were collected and published by his friends.

JOHANNES DE REEDE, Dom. de Rensvorde, &c. *W. Hollar f.* 1650, 4*to*.

John de Reede was sent hither as ambassador from the States of Holland, to compose the difference betwixt the king and parliament. He laboured earnestly in the prosecution of this laudable design, and recommended himself so much to Charles, that, in 1645, he created him a baron. There is a medal of him among the works of the Simons, plate xxii. in which is also a medal of

ALBERT JOACHIM, another Dutch ambassador, who was long resident in England.

JAURAR BEN ABDELLA, (Abdallah) Ambassador from Mully Mahamed Shegue, Emperor of Morocco, &c. *Glover f. small* 4*to*. *Before a pamphlet, containing an account of his arrival and entertainment, together with his associate, Mr Robert Blake*, 1637.

Jaurar Ben Abdallah, lord chamberlain, privy seal, and prime minister to the emperor of Morocco,

Morocco, was a native of Portugal, whence he was stolen away in his childhood, and detained in captivity *. He and his associate, Mr Blake, were, by the city as well as the court, treated with such ceremony and magnificence as had scarce ever been seen in England on the like occassion. When he came to the Banqueting-house, at Whitehall, where the court was assembled, he was surprised at the grandeur and brilliancy of the scene, and was particularly struck with the beauty of the ladies. He said, with an eastern emphasis, that *beauty is glorious and amiable beyond all things in the world; and that such beauty as was then before his eyes had more force in it than all the letters of the alphabet.* The ladies were highly pleased with the compliment, as it intimated that their charms were more than could be expressed by all the powers of language. The design of this embassy was to cultivate the friendship and alliance of the English, who had been serviceable to the emperor in his wars, and been favoured by the dismission of a great number of their countrymen from slavery.

Mr Robert Blake, was a merchant, who farmed the emperor's ports and customs, and was, by his address and management, a principal instrument in procuring the liberty of the captives.

P. P. RUBENS, (ambassador, &c.); *large hat, gold chain, sold by J. Clark; large 4to.*

Peter Paul Rubens, who, from the number and excellence of his works, seems to have been employed only as a painter, was sent on several embassies

* The author of the pamphlet says, that he was "distesticled or eunuched."

embassies by the Infanta Isabella; and afterwards made secretary of state. He came into England to negotiate a peace betwixt Philip the IVth of Spain and Charles I. *, which was soon concluded. The king conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and engaged him to paint the banqueting-house at Whitehall. Rubens is so highly celebrated as an artist that the rest of his character is little attended to: but if he had never handled a pencil, his accomplishments as a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman, would have set him far above the common level of mankind. He was master of six languages; several of his Latin letters are among the elegant Epistles of Baudius. 21 Fr. 1630.

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *M. Burghers sc. ad Tabulam Ant. Vandyck, in Bibliotheca Bodleiana; 4to.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS, &c. *from the same original with the above; Vertue sc.* 1743; *frontisp. to his "Etymologicum Anglicanum," by the reverend Mr Lye; fol.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Vandyck p. a tail-piece, in the Latin "Life of Alfred;" published by the revd. Mr Wise.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Hollar f.* 12*mo.*

FRANCISCUS JUNIUS; *Vander Werff p. P. a Gunst sc. before the folio editions of his book "De Pictura "Veterum."*

Francis,

* These two princes, who were remarkable for the same elegant taste for the arts, seemed to vie with each other in collecting pictures by the most eminent masters; and soon raised them to double their former value. A great part of the collection of Charles passed into the hands of Philip, who was, by his agent, the principal purchaser at the sale of the king's effects. I have seen several of these rotting in the Escurial, through dampness and neglect.

Francis, son of Francis Junius, the famous divine, was brought into England by Thomas, earl of Arundel, who appointed him his librarian, and kept him in his family thirty years. His learning was various; but he particularly excelled in the knowledge of the Saxon and northern languages, in which he was exceeded by none of his age; as the late Mr Lye, editor of his "Etymologicum," and the "Gothic Gos-"pels," has been exceeded by none of the present. He, with great pains, selected from the Greek and Latin authors every thing relative to "the "painting of the ancients," on which subject he published a book, first in Latin, 4to, 1637; and the next year, an English translation of it: but with all his pains, he has left us much in the dark as to this subject*. The first Latin edition of his book was afterwards much improved with catalogues of various artists, and their works, collected by himself, and published by Grævius, fol. 1694. *Ob.* 19 Nov. 1697. See his article in the "General Dictionary," or the "Athen. Oxon."

AMOS COMENIUS; *Hollar f. small* 8*vo.*

AMOS COMENIUS; *T. Cross sc. frontisp. to his "Or-"bis Sensualium Pictus,"* 1685; 12*mo.*

JOANNES AMOS COMENIUS; *Noval, Londini, sc. sh.*

Amos Comenius, a Moravian divine, was justly esteemed the greatest schoolmaster of this age. He was employed in the instruction of youth in several countries, and in the latter part of his life settled at Amsterdam. His "Janua "Linguarum Reserata," was translated into twelve

* The principal authors that treat of ancient painting and painters, are Quintilian, lib. xii. cap. 10. and Pliny, lib. xxxv. cap. 9 & 10.

twelve European languages, and also into the Arabic, Turkish, Persian and Mogul *. His "Orbis sensualium Pictus, or a Picture and Nomenclator of all the chief Things in the world, and of Men and Employments therein," is an excellent book in its kind †. He came into England in 1641, by desire of the parliament, to reform the method of education: but that assembly was too much employed in the reformation of government and religion to attend to that of learning.—Comenius was an enthusiastic visionary, and a great pretender to prophecy. He collected the prophecies of Kotterus and Drabicius, which he published at Amsterdam, with remarks of his own. He sent a copy of this book to Lewis XIV. and plainly signified that God had promised him what his own ambition seemed to grasp at, "the empire of the world." He was very confident that the Millennium would commence in 1672, but did not live to see the falsity of his prediction. The famous Madam Bourignon and he were great admirers of each other. He died, according to Bayle, the 15th of Nov. 1671; but according to the inscription on Noval's print, published for the Moravian Brethren, the 25th of Nov. 1670. He is, in this inscription, styled, "Anatolicæ Ecclesiæ, quæ *Unitas Fratrum* vocatur, *Præses*;" but in an epistle addressed to Charles II. in behalf of these brethren, he calls himself "Episcopus indignus." See the epistle in Kennet's "Register and Chronicle," p. 530, 531.

FRE-

* Bayle.

† Mr Evelyn, speaking of this book, says, "I do boldly affirm it to be a "piece of such excellent use, that the like was never extant, however it comes "not yet to be perceived," &c. "Sculptura," 3d edit. p. 123. An improved edition of this book, with better cuts is much wanted.

FREDERICUS SPANHEMIUS, SS. Theol. Doctor, &c. *Æt.* 47, 1647.

Frederick Spanheim, a native of the Upper Palatinate, who was professor of divinity at Geneva, and afterwards at Leyden, was one of the most learned and laborious men of the seventeenth century, and deserves to be ranked with the greatest and best divines of that age. Few, if any of his contemporaries, contributed more to the advancement of genuine learning, and useful knowledge, which he promoted by private instruction, by public discourses from the professor's chair and the pulpit, and by corresponding with the learned in almost every part of Europe. His polite manners would have become a court, and his knowledge of the world would have qualified him for the most considerable offices of state. He died fuller of literary and virtuous fame than of years, in 1649. He is mentioned here, as having been several months in England, in 1625. Two of his sons, one of whom was ambassador to the English court in the reign of William III. and Anne, were of distinguished learning and merit. His "Dubia Evangelica" are among his most remarkable works in divinity; and his funeral harangue upon the death of Henry Frederick, prince of Orange, is the most finished of his orations.

HOLGER WIND; *Folkema f. a bust. In Hofman.*

Holger Wind, lord of Harrested, privy-counsellor, &c. to the king of Denmark, was twice in England in the early part of his life, but not in a public character. The second time of his arrival was on the day on which archbishop Laud was beheaded. He served three kings, with

with credit to himself, and emolument to his country, in various employments of trust and honour. He was governor to Christian V. and acquitted himself with the highest approbation in that important employment. *Ob.* 1683.

(VINCENT) VOITURE; *Champaigne's p. Nantueil sc.* 1649; *h. sh. This is copied by Vertue and others.*

Voiture was famous for introducing new and easy graces into the French language, and giving a more agreeable turn to many trite and familiar modes of expression, by a happiness peculiar to himself*. His irony has been particularly admired for its singularity and address. He, as well as the courtly Waller, was the poet of the fair; and both have celebrated the charming countess of Carlisle †. It has been observed, that few authors have suffered so much by translation as Voiture. His native beauties are of too delicate a kind to be copied in a foreign language. The following lines of Swift are characteristic of this original author.

Voiture in various lights displays
That irony which turns to praise:
His genius first found out the rule
For an obliging ridicule:
He flatters with peculiar air
The brave, the witty, and the fair:
And fools would fancy he intends
A satire, where he most commends.
Swift's Verses to Delany ‡.

RENA-

* I have somewhere seen this expressed by a variation upon two Greek words: Καινὰ κοινῶς καὶ κοινὰ καινῶς.

† It appears, by Voiture's letters, that he was in England in 1633.

‡ Vol. xvi. of his works, 8vo. p. 286.

RENATUS DESCARTES, nobilis Gallus, &c. natus Hagæ Turonum, pridie cal. April. 1596. Denatus Holmiæ, cal. Feb. 1650. *F. Hals p. J. V. Meurs sc. 4to.*

Renatus Descartes, a native of Hay, in Touraine was long esteemed the prince of philosophers. His lively and penetrating genius discovered itself at an early period; but his pursuits in science were some time interrupted by serving in the army. He disdained to tread in the steps of any of his predecessors in philosophy, which occasioned his applying himself much more to thinking than to reading. Hence it is, that his "Principia," his "Meditations," and other works have more of originality, as well as a greater appearance of truth than those of any other philosopher, except the great Newton. Happy had it been for mankind, if there had been less of verisimility, and more of demonstration in his philosophy; as it was the foundation of modern scepticism, an event absolutely unsuspected by the worthy author *. The reign of Descartes was longer than could have been expected for so visionary a philosopher: the throne of Newton appears to be fixed upon a solid, perhaps an everlasting foundation. Descartes created a world of his own; Newton explained the laws of the universe as it came from the hands of the great Creator. He came into England in the reign of Charles I. where he made some curious observations relative to the variation of the magnet. He was afterwards strongly solicited by Mr Charles Cavendish, brother to the earl of Newcastle, to settle here; and the king would have made ample provision for

* See Beattie's "Essay," p. 217. edit. 3.

for him; but he thought it prudent to decline his majesty's offer, as he was then threatened with a civil war. Descartes contributed greatly to the fame of Hervey, by asserting his doctrine of the circulation of the blood. He held a correspondence with Mr Cavendish, Mr Hobbes, Sir Kenelm Digby, and Dr Henry More, who was a passionate admirer of his philosophy. *Ob.* 10 Feb. 1650, *Æt.* 54.

OLAUS WORMIUS, Medicinæ, in Academia Hafniensi, Doctor et Professor Regius, Anno 1648, *Æt.* 60; *Alb. Haelwechg sc.* 4*to. There is a good print of him, after Charles Van Mander, before his "Museum."*

Olaus Wormius, an antiquary of the first class, who is mentioned in the highest terms by those authors who best knew his excellence, was, by his learning and sagacity, qualified to make such discoveries as baffled the attempts of his predecessors. He, in his "Literatura Runica," has happily explained the old Cimbrian inscriptions which occur in every nation where the Gothic arms and letters prevailed. He also explained those Runic monuments which are dispersed through the Danish and Norwegian kingdoms, in a work which probably occasioned his travelling into England: it is entitled, "Monumenta Danica." His "Museum," which was published by his son, shews him to have been an inquisitive and industrious naturalist, and a collector of such curiosities as tended to the illustration and improvement of useful knowledge *. See more of him in Nicolson's

* Our countryman Hearne, who had more merit than is commonly allowed him, and who, exclusive of his monkish collections, has furnished much curious and useful matter for the English historian, antiquary, and biographer, is described by Mr Pope, under the appellation of Wormius, which he,

 doubtless,

colson's " English Historical Library," p. 54, 55.

Effigies JOANNIS BANFI, Hunijadis, Rivulensis, Ungari, Hermeticæ Philosophiæ Scrutatoris, et Artis spagyricæ, Anglo-Londini, Professoris; qui Aurum et Argentum destruxit, et reduxit in Mercurium, per Mercurium, &c. fixum sine Mercurio, fecit volatile: Corpora fecit incorporea, &c. *In a scroll is this inscription:* " Est in Mercurio " quicquid quærunt sapientes." *Below the oval is Æt.* 70, 1646; *Gul. Marshall f.* 4*to. Another by Hollar*, 12*mo.*

This man, who was far gone in philosophical fanaticism, was a noted alchymist, and a particular friend of Mr Ashmole. Having discovered the secret of reducing gold and silver into mercury, he unfortunately fancied that he was very near converting that mineral into gold. All his passions and pursuits seem to have centered in his laboratory, as he was fully possessed with a notion that all valuable knowledge was comprehended in chymistry.

By help of *this*, as he profest,
He had first matter seen undrest,
And took her naked all alone,
Before one rag of form was on.

HUDIBRAS *.

Though the world was inclined to laugh at this smoke-dried mercurialist, and the rest of that lean fraternity, it is much more indebted to

doubtleſs, thought a pretty poetical name for a *devourer of old books and manuſcripts*; not perhaps conſidering that it belonged to a perſon who was an ornament to letters, and an honour to his country.

* The firſt hint, as it ſeems, of theſe admirable lines, was taken from Cleaveland's " Character of a London Diurnal," where is this expreſſion: " Before Materia Prima can put on her ſmock."

LITERARY

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to them than is commonly imagined; as while they were engaged in anxious search of the philosophers stone, which they could never find, they frequently stumbled upon things which were well worth finding.

A Siamese Priest; *a whole length figure, exactly imitated by Captain William Baillie, from a capital drawing in black chalk, in the collection of John Barnard, Esq. Underneath is an inscription which informs us, that he arrived at the court of Charles I. as an attendant to the ambassador of his nation, when Rubens, who took the drawing, was preparing to leave England.*

Madame la Duchesse de CHEVREUSE; *Jean le Blond sc. h. sh. Under the portrait is an inscription, in which she is complimented for her beauty.*

MARIE DE ROHAN, Duchesse de Chevreuse, &c. *4to.*

The dutchess of Chevreuse was in the first class of the gay and gallant ladies of France; and the sallies of her wit were such as would not have disgraced the finest geniuses of any age or country. It was as natural for her to love as to see; and her passion was constant, though she frequently changed its object. She, on some occasions, entered, with all the spirit that was natural to her, into the depth of politics; and would doubtless have been as deep in religion, if it could have been connected with gallantry. It is not to be admired at, that a constitution which enabled her to swim across the Thames * should be amorous in an extraordinary degree. Had she been

* In a little volume of poems, by Sir J. M. ‖ is a copy of verses complimenting her on this talent, which is not mentioned among her political or amorous adventures in the "Memoirs of De Retz."

‖ Quære if Sir John Mason.

been in the same situation with Hero, she would have swum across the Hellespont to have met her Leander. It was probably some love affair that occasioned her crossing the British channel a second time †; certain it is, that she had intrigues with the duke of Buckingham and the earl of Holland, in France. It appears from Wren's "Parentalia *," that she was at Windsor in 1638, when prince Charles was installed knight of the Garter.

† She came firſt into England with the duke her huſband, in 1625 ‡, in which year her daughter Charlotte Maria, of whom there is a print, was born at Richmond. It appears from the "Abrege Chronologique de l'Hiſtoire de France §," that ſhe alſo had iſſue by the conſtable De Luines, her firſt huſband.

* P. 150.

‡ Finet's "Philoxenis," p. 153. § P. 660.

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